NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

30c.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North China Daily News"

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NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
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Messrs. Crane Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements of Birth, etc., in this column $10 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

BIRTHS

MILNE.—On May 22, 1940, in Egypt, to RUTH EVELYN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Green, formerly of Shanghai, and wife of Flight-Lieut. H. C. de B. Milne, a son.

DOUGAL.—On June 10, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MARY, wife of W. T. Dougal, the Mercantile Bank of India, Colombo, a son. -9991

ENGAGEMENT

CURTIS — WYATT-SMITH.—The engagement is announced between JOHN SHEARME, only son of the late Colonel Ivor Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, of Coulsdon, Surrey, England, and JOAN, only daughter of Mr. Stanley Wyatt-Smith, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Manila, and the late Mrs. Wyatt-Smith.

DEATHS

PAN.—On Saturday, June 8, 1940, at her home, Mrs. Y. I. PAN, aged 71 years, the beloved mother of Mr. L. Y. Pan. The encoffining ceremony will be held at the parlours of An Loh Funeral Directors, 406 Wuting Road, corner of Seymour Road on Wednesday, June 12, 1940, at 3 p.m. -9941

MESSE.—On June 9, 1940, in Tsingtao, Dr. S. MESSE, aged 53, the dearly loved husband of Mrs. S. Messe. -9940

The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai of Church House, Kiangse Road, is always willing to receive *In Memoriam* donations and make allocations to the Charities in most need. 13270

THE CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY, LTD., will be held at the Offices of the General Managers of the Company, Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Thursday the fourth day of July 1940 at four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day so soon afterwards as the Annual General Meeting shall be concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 14:—

(14) For every Certificate other than the certificate issued on allotment the Company shall be entitled to charge such sum as the Board may from time to time determine.

(b) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 37:—

(37) A fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer and shall if required by the Board be paid before the Registration thereof. A similar fee may be charged on the registration of any other document.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 4, 1940, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Office not less than 48 hours before the holding of the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. G. CURRIE,
Secretary,

Shanghai, June 8, 1940. 13193

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

Notice to Debenture Holders

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from June 17 to June 29, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. LOCK,
Secretary and Asst. Manager.

Shanghai, June 6, 1940. 13194

Change of Address

MR. and MRS. W. M. REEVES
Apartment 705, Grosvenor House
Telephone 79633 13198

To-day's Events

JUNE

11 Betar Dance, at S.J.C.
11 Rioters attacked Hankow British Concession (1925)
11 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.

Coming Events

JUNE

13 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
14 S.M.P. v. E. Surreys, Charity Boxing, S.V.C., 9
15 P.S.G. Former Pupils' 'At Home' and ann. gen. mtg., at school, 404 Yu Yuen, 3.30
20 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
20 S.I.E.A. Lecture and visit to Pasteur Institute, 207 Route Pere Robert, 5.30
20 Jumble S., Limbless, U.C. Hall, 9.30
20 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
21 Old Tonbridgians/Alleynians Founders' Day Party, 492 Avenue Haig, 7
27 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15

Charge for items $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

NOTICE

The Dairen Kisen Kaisha announces that owing to the extended time required for Quarantine inspection in Tsingtao, the sailing time of their steamers from Shanghai will be put forward to 8 a.m. (Standard time) or 9 a.m. (Daylight Saving time) effective with the departure of the ss. Hoten Maru on June 14, 1940. 13199

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

31st Issue 6% Debentures 31/12/31
32nd Issue 6% Debentures 6/1/33

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issues from June 15 to June 29, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Shanghai, June 6, 1940. 13138

MERCANTILE PRINTING COMPANY

THE MERCANTILE PRINTING CO. (1925), LTD.

All the business and assets of The Mercantile Printing Company (1925), Limited, as a going concern, have been sold as of May 1, 1940. The business will continue as usual under the name "Mercantile Printing Company", and all payments of accounts payable, whether incurred before or after May 1, 1940, should be made to, or to the order of, "Mercantile Printing Company" only, who have assumed and will pay all obligations of said business now outstanding or hereafter incurred.

THE MERCANTILE PRINTING COMPANY (1925), LIMITED,

MERCANTILE PRINTING COMPANY.

June 7, 1940. 13182

TENDERS FOR "NEW MATHILDE"

The undersigned are prepared to receive on behalf of the owners tenders, in Pounds sterling English currency only, for the wreck of the ss. NEW MATHILDE as she now lies at or about latitude 21°-02N and longitude 110°-41' approximately twenty-one miles from the port of Kwong Chow Wan.

Copies of a report by Surveyors on her condition can be obtained from the offices of the undersigned at Hong Kong and Shanghai on payment of a fee of HK$20 (which will be returned in case a tender is duly made).

Neither the owners nor the undersigned warrant the accuracy of the contents of the said survey report.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in Hong Kong in a cover indorsed "New Mathilde Tender", and should be delivered not later than 9 a.m. on June 20, 1940.

The purchase price will be payable forthwith to the undersigned upon notification to the successful tendered of the acceptance of his tender, failure by such tenderer to comply with this condition will entitle the undersigned to cancel such acceptance.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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June 6, 1940. 13099

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SECOND WARNING

Referring to the realisation of a part of my first warning i.e. New York-London and Paris rate from 3.20 and 1.80 jumped to 3.85 and 2.15 respectively, I may repeat to the sellers of Stocks and U.S. dollars: "To a downward movement for second time there is a limit and beyond that, a strong reaction is anticipated, therefore buy, buy," writes THE HELLENE, the well-known local economist. Post Office Box 440. -9957

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

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CARRIER SUMMER AIR CONDITIONER
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1940 Edition

A FULL AND UP-TO-DATE DIRECTORY of all Protestant Missions operating in China listed under their various Stations and Provinces, together with a full Who's Who arranged alphabetically.

The work has been carefully revised and brought up-to-date to the beginning of March.

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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CHINA YEAR BOOK

A few copies of the China Year Book (out of print for the past few months) have been returned to us from England and America and are now on sale.

PRICE $40

Postage: 40 cents extra in China and Japan

THE PUBLISHERS:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund Telephone 11055

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	June 9 16.00	June 9 21.00	June 10 4.00	June 10 9.00
Barometer inches	29.95	29.96	29.93	29.93
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	0.00	—0.02	—0.05	—0.07
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	0.03	—0.04	—0.02	—0.03
Wind (direction)	SSE	SE	SE	SE
" (miles per hour)	11.8	9.3	9.3	14.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	81.°0	65.°7	65.°5	74.°7
Humidity %	38	85	88	61
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	6	0	3	6
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report June 9	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.97	+0.01	29.76
Temp. Min. 61.°0 Max. 83.°7	72.°3	—0.°6	71.°4
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight befort last (inches)	14.74	—	16.28

Time and Tide	11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.57	18.58	18.58	18.59	18.59	19.00	19.00
Moon rises at Shanghai	9.53	10.56	11.59	13.03	14.07	15.11	16.14
Moon sets at Shanghai	23.01	23.41	—	0.21	1.02	1.45	2.29
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.45	14.43	15.59	17.10	18.25	7.15	8.30
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	6.30	7.27	8.30	9.42	10.53	11.45	12.53
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	15.57	16.53	18.12	6.39	7.26	8.30	9.30
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.15	9.70	9.35	9.25	9.40	8.85	8.30

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices in needed.

TUESDAY, June 11.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	8.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc.	9.30	10.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	10.30	11.00
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong AX	—	—
Dongkong and Haiphong	x 19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

WEDNESDAY, June 12.		
Ninghsien etc via Chinhai	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	BX 11.30	12.00
Amoy Hongkong Santon	x 11.30	12.00
Ninghsien etc.	13.30	14.00
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	15.00	15.00
C'tral America Canal Zone	CX —	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, June 13.		
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	8.00
Amoy Swatow Canton	x 8.30	9.00
Hongkong and Haiphong	x 9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Keelung Tust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe	DX 15.00	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	16.30	17.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 11th.
B Parcel mail for Java Ports, closes at 16.00 on 11th.
C Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 12th.
D Parcel mail for France, Gt. Britain and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 13th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on June 15, at 4 p.m. for registered and at 5 p.m. for ordinary due London on June 26.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 15, at 4 p.m. for registered and at 5 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on June 25.

Air France per steamer on June 15, at 4 p.m. for registered and at 5 p.m. for ordinary.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service daily at 8 p.m.

Shanghai-Dairen Air Mail Service daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tungshan, Shinkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia close on every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and on every Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m. for ordinary and are despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, on June 13.
Per steamer via Pacific, on June 14.
Per steamer via Suez, on June 15.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m:—
Yesterday Min. 64.0 Max. 84.0
Same date, 1939 Min. 70.5 Max. 91.0
Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—
Yesterday Min. 61.5 Max. 84.7
Same date, 1939 Min. 69.1 Max. 83.1

State on the morning of the 9th:—Pressure rather high and steady over China and Japan. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 10th:—Fine weather. South-south-easterly breezes. High and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine, cloudy and warm weather with south-easterly to south-westerly winds over Shantung and our regions. Cloudy to overcast with rain and north-easterly winds over the Eastern Sea to the south of the Saddles.—Siccawei Observatory.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Brought Forward	$793.383		
Mrs. Rafen, M. F.	5		
Miss Roberts, Alma B.	10		
Mr/Mrs. Roscoe, F.	15		
Mr/Mrs. Ward-Smith, W. D.	20		
Mr/Mrs. Sowerby, A. de C.	50		
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Strutt	25		
Mr/Mrs. E. E. W.	25		
Weatherhead, R. J.	15		
Mr/Mrs. Welch, T. G.	20		
White, White & Co.	500		
Mr./Mrs. Wilkinson, A. B.	25		
Costa, L. F. da	25		
Shanghai Club proceeds of monthly Lottery	1,795		
Southerton, R. G.	10		
Mr/Mrs. Coulcher, L. J.	25		
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	50		
Rev. Matthews, P. C.	50		
Miss Faulkner, E.	10		
Brown, G. Gordon	20		
Aiers, Thos. A.	15		
Mr/Mrs. Marsh, J. W. P.	50		
Drs. Marshall and Partners	100		
Mr/Mrs. Jamieson, J. J.	15		
Robertson, James	20		
Pemberton, I. C. M.	20		
Mr/Mrs. Miller H. H.	10		
Mr/Mrs. Pratt G. S.	10		
Mr/Mrs. Murray, Maxwell	10		
Mr/Mrs. Sinclair, A. C.	10		
Miss Stanley, R.	40		
Mr/Mrs. Smith, S. J.	10		
Drs. Jackson, Dunn and Partners	100		
Model Dairy Farm	50		
Mr/Mrs. Bourke H. P.	10		
Mr/Mrs. Edelsten, R. M.	15		
Mr/Mrs. A. T. L.	50		
K. Moore & Co., Ltd.	25		
Anonymous	1,228	Harding, A.	30
Raeburn, D. J.	25	Howe, W. G. T.	5
B. R.	25	King, C. F.	20
Rayden, F.	50	Malmar	25
Rayment, P.	20	McLay, F. S.	25
H. G. R.	20	H. G. K.	50
Robertson, R. H.	20	T. A. L.	25
Rogers, J. T.	25	Jenssen, G. W.	10
Rothe, K.	50	Kimber, C. S.	10
Rouse, Rolla	50	Jackson, sr. F.	10
R. S.	100	Hutcheon, R. R.	25
Searle, J. H.	10	David	10
Seddon, A. E.	25	Linford, J.	50
Sharman, V.	20	F. J. H.	25
Souter, W. D.	15	Aunt	50
Stormes, G. B.	25	Hicks, S. J.	20
Talbot, G.	20	Morcher, J. W.	20
A. E. T.	50	Pettitt, A. V.	50
Boney	25	Rothwell J.	5
Leobelle	10	Miller, J.	10
Wallace, Hugh	10	Piper, E. A. H.	20
Waller, G.	5	J. S. P.	80
T. W.	25	Harry Boy	20
Rossweir	20	Neil, W. D. M.	25
Ariba	25	Sennitt, A. V.	20
White, A. V.	500	Scobie, J. K.	25
White & Co.	500	Palmer, E. J.	10
Shadow	5	Monitor 27	10
O. C.	25	Ray, F. R.	30
W. W. G. H.	20	H. M.	50
Stewamabs	5	Roko	15
R. A.	10	Wolfe, S. W.	50
McLean, A.	10	Excigs	10
M. J. L.	110	Ward, W. J.	20
J. F. D. M.	10	Stevenson, G.	25
Cobbett, A. M.	50	J. S.	10
Jack, Miss G. C.	5	O. S.	50
Charters, W.	10	Sinclair, I. G.	25
A. H. A.	75	W. A. W.	10
Carson, W. I.	20	R. C. T.	10
Brooke, J. T. W.	25	Smith, J. C.	15
Beeching, E.	10	Todd, C. C.	30
F. S. C.	50	Tweedie, S.	20
W. V. K. C.	10	A. W.	25
Banham, H. G.	50	Tucker, G. H.	30
E. M. A.	40	R. A. O. B.	38
Deitch, R.	25	Curtis, Bishop	25
W. B. P.	10	Cleland, H. R.	100
S. M.	65	E. F. D.	20
Dickson, W. N.	20	Gray, A. T.	3
Crickmer, H. A.	10	Karanjia, S. P.	5
Gimson, A. F.	25	Keating, D.	50
Dearn, J. W.	20	Lynch, Miss K.	5
G. F. D.	15	R. F. C. M.	100
Day, J.	25	Pether, H. E.	25
Connelly, H.	10	Riggs, S. C.	20
Hall, B. Foster	100	D. W.	50
Harrison, G.	30	Wellsted, Mrs M.	5
Harvey, A. H.	15	Woodward, L. A.	25
Cowe, G. M.	10	Rosslyn	100
Harman, A.	100		
Elles, R. J.	25		
Juno	5	Total	$802,248

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

Local Britons:
Government and Volunteers

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—H.B.M. Government and H.B.M. Embassy deserve to be congratulated upon the recent ruling on the above subject, as also do you for your editorial comments anent the same.

All are in accordance with the best traditions, Governmental and Press, of recent years which have placed a great Empire, built up by the sacrifice, suffering, blood and labours of many generations of Britons in jeopardy.

The men of Shanghai will be well advised to ignore equally the professed ruling of H.B.M. Government and your own complacent approval of it.

What confidence can be placed in the decision of a government composed still, in part, of men who utterly failed to gauge the significance of the German menace and by continuing the Macdonald-Baldwin policy of *laissez faire* brought us so perilously near to irreparable disaster?

This is hardly the time when men still in the Government who in effect, though possibly without intention, have played what is tantamount to a traitor's part towards the Empire, can claim to act the conscience-keepers of Shanghai Britons.

If it is true, as you say, which I very much question, that the depots in Great Britain are so busy training conscripts that they could not find room for a few hundreds of volunteers from Shanghai, no such congestion appears to exist in the Canadian depots where the value of the volunteer is estimated at a nearer approximation to his real value than H.B.M. Government's Embassy meditated ruling suggests is the case in Great Britain.

Before this war is finished the whole effective manhood of the Empire will be required, though H.B.M. Government and its departments will not become fully aware of the fact until we have won, or lost.

What a commentary upon recent history when a great English newspaper referring to Mr. Churchill said "Thank God we have now a man who is not afraid to speak the truth."

There must have been many men in high places, Prime Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Admirals and Generals drawing substantial remuneration from the state for the services they were supposed to be rendering who have known for many years that our obligations far exceeded the naval and military strength needed effectively to implement them. Yet, so far as I am aware, no Admiral, or General, or group of them adopted the only course by which the seriousness of the situation could be brought home to the people at large—resignation.

We shall win the war, for the spirit which was in those men who manned the six hundred non-service craft who went hurrying to Dunkirk to rescue the B.E.F. is the spirit of our people. It will be won in spite of the many lukewarm politicians and government departments.

To those conscious of the Empire's call and an inner compulsion to answer it, I say, let no man stand between you and duty. First make sure of the necessary physical fitness and then make for the Canadian depots, where you will find a welcome.

It matters little whether you take your place in the ranks of the Imperial or Dominion armies, for all are fighting for the same high ideals. I have only two sons, one serving in the Canadian army and the other in the R.A.F., and both volunteers, even as I was last time and would be this except for certain infirmities and the burden of too many years.

Mr. F. S. Unient in his admirable letter asks why some of us are having recourse to a *nom de plume* when writing to the press. I lost one good job through frank expressions of opinion regarding Herr Hitler and am anxious not to lose my present one, for, with the sons away, the grandsons they have left behind need all the help Grandpa can give. Hence my caution, and possibly that of many others.

Remember that just before the war there was a group in England quite ready to lend one thousand million pounds to Germany. Such a group is not without influence even in the industrial life of this port of Shanghai.

A. de Bunk.

Shanghai, June 7.

Is it Wise?:
Last January's Prognostication

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Now that the defence has entered an appearance and pleas in the matter of the salary of US$7,500 to be paid by the S.M.C. to Municipal Advocate Mr. R. T. Bryan Jr., the case can proceed.

One of the peculiarities to be noted is the brevity of the explanation given by the Council in its press release on the subject, and there may be a reason for this. When the top-notch S.M.C. salary of £2,500 was announced in a previous case, many details were made public at the time and it was clearly stated that a government position at that figure had been tendered the official in question and the Council felt it had to meet it. Many people considered that the Council's action in that matter was justified, and the Special Committee which met in February 1939, reported they thought the amount was not excessive in the circumstances.

In Mr. Bryan's case, however, the Council has proceeded without benefit of any such weighty considerations. Hence ratepayers are under the necessity of judging the case with little evidence other than Mr. Bryan's ability to direct the filling of Ward Road Gaol to capacity

I understand, however, that compulsory residence in Ward Road Gaol is regarded by the criminal element as something of an inconvenience but that it does have its advantages—with imported oranges selling at present prices!

It is absolutely beyond question that the Council does not have to pay a US$7,500 salary for Police Court work while they retain Messrs. Hanson at a handsome emolument for civil matters. From this, it would seem that possibly the real reason the US$7,500 figure was agreed to, was that if Mr. Bryan were permitted to resign and hang out his shingle in Shanghai, the Council might have occasion to regret its action.

I happen to recall that in January last I wrote in the press: "It looks as if the Council will soon consider it 'safe' to reopen the matter of 100 per cent. sterling salaries for all Class A officials" and my prognostication now appears about to be fully realized. Instead of trying to pass the increases en bloc the Council is now likely to consider each "deserving" case as the three-year-contract comes up for renewal.

However, ratepayers may need to be reminded of the finding of the Special Committee of business men in February, 1939, in connection with the twenty highest paid officials: "the Council in relation to the staff should not have departed from the fundamental principles laid down in the Staff Economy Report."

With this in mind, I suggest that as soon as the next enhanced Class A salary is announced by the Council, the present enlarged Economy Committee be requested to resign in a body and the word "economy" be expunged from the records and forever banned in connection with the affairs of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Robert L. Stewart.

Shanghai, June 8.

The S.V.C.:
And Duties of Employers

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A great deal has been said by the British Consul, the B.R.A., the Press, and others remotely interested, to urge young men of British nationality to join the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. It would be more to the point if British and other firms in Shanghai were urged to encourage them to do so.

As an ex-Volunteer who has spent many hours with others of his unit in devising means of obtaining suitable recruits, I have no hesitation in saying that in most cases the real decision lies with the employer, not with the prospective volunteer. Certain firms here are known to look with disfavour on volunteering, though they may make no definite rule against it; the knowledge of this attitude, however, is enough to prevent many young men from joining the Corps.

To become efficient, volunteers must attend drills and parades at specified times, for it is only by team work that their duties can be learnt. Employers can make or mar the Corps by making it easy or hard for the volunteer to be on parade when he is required, however willing the volunteer himself may be.

The S.V.C. has many trophies and challenge cups for competition. It would do well to add yet another one—a trophy not to be won outright for the Shanghai office or firm with the largest percentage of volunteers in the S.V.C. (with a minimum say of four), holders of the trophy to be provided with a top hat and a place on the saluting stand at inspections. This would encourage both volunteers and employers to make the Corps as representative as possible.

Ubique.

Shanghai, June 10.

Garibaldi's Curse:
And His Gratitude

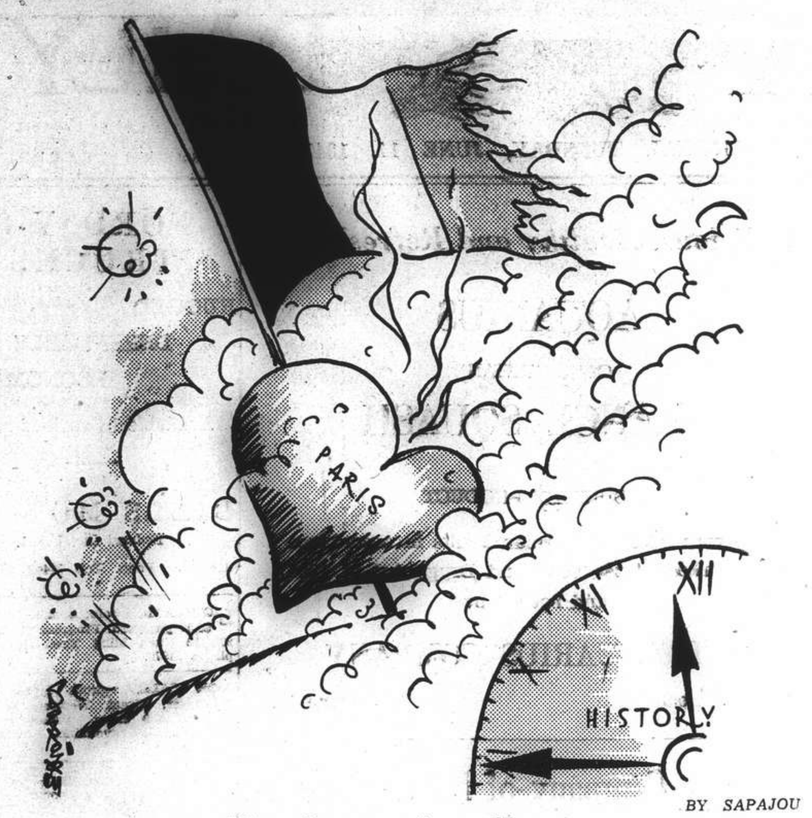
To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In connection with your reference in your leading article this morning to Garibaldi's curse on any Italian who would not step forward with him in defence of England, the following is a letter in the "Daily Telegraph" of April 24:—

> Shades of "The Gallant King" Garibaldi, Mazzini and Cavour! What are they thinking of the Italian Press now?
>
> My father was the last Englishman to see the hero, Garibaldi, on his death-bed. The old Hero, with his mass of snow-white hair accentuating the beauty of his face, grasped him by the hand and said:
>
> "Italy will always be grateful to England for the constant sympathy and assistance she gave her in our struggle for unity and freedom. I shall never forget the warmth of the welcome accorded to me by the citizens of London. Tell my English friends and the people of Britain I shall never forget."

Winter Wind.

Shanghai, June 10.



BY SAPAJOU

That Quarter of an Hour

Singapore Air Mail:
Slower than by Sea

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The following extract from a letter received from my Singapore Office may be of interest to some of your readers:—

> We note that you have been air-mailing us several letters recently with a view to reducing the time taken for mail to reach us.
>
> We would mention, however, that where you send mail by air, it invariably takes about a week longer than by sea, your sea copies arriving a long time before the originals sent by air.
>
> For the time being therefore, we suggest your discontinuing sending any Mail by air.

Alpha.

Shanghai, June 10.

Burma's Trade With China Increases
Opening of Burma, Yunnan Highway Acts as Filip

Rangoon, June 10.

With the opening of the Burma-Yunnan highway, Burma's transit trade with China is assuming increasing importance. Apart from munitions, articles of almost every description including motor cars, motor lorries and motor-cycles, electric machinery, medical supplies, sugar, tea, woollen and cotton piecegoods, tinned foods and metals, are now being exported by land to China.

Transit trade with China during March, 1940, amounted to Rupees 57,62,004, while the total transit trade for the 12 months April 1 to March 31, 1939-40, was Rupees 3,00,92,338.

Burma's total trade turnover during March, 1940, with India amounted to Rupees 471.7 lakhs. Exports, including re-exports, amounted to Rupees 3,39.2 lakhs, as compared with Rupees 3,59.3 lakhs for the same period last year. Imports from India totalled Rupees 132.5 lakhs as compared with Rupees 103.2 lakhs.

The total trade turnover with India and other foreign countries during this period amounted to Rupees 8,14 lakhs against last year's corresponding figure of Rupees 7,89 lakhs—an increase of Rupees 24.5 lakhs.—Reuter.

School Children to Leave London
Government Enacts Measure To Prevent Casualties

London, June 10.

The Government has decided that the evacuation of remaining school children from Greater London shall begin on June 13.

The movement involving some 120,000 children will take six days to complete, and in view of recent developments of the war and the prospect of the German bombing of England, the Government does not feel it right that the movement should be delayed any longer.

None of the children will be taken to eastern counties. They will go west of London, and the great majority will go to Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset and Wales.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News," of June 11, 1870

Two Chinese converts to Christianity were baptized at Wesley Church, Melbourne, Wesleyan missions to the Chinese have existed for several years past at Sandhurst and Castlemaine, and a mission was established in Melbourne, a few months ago. A Chinese convert named James Ah Ling goes about among his fellow countrymen living in Melbourne, and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of preaching to them and holding class meetings.

Peter Hayes, who scores a hit in "Seventeen," tossed a possible fortune away recently for sentimental reasons. The young actor refused to sign a long-term Paramount contract when the studio inserted a stipulation he was not to continue with night club work. Hayes is master of ceremonies at Grace Hayes' Lodge, his mother's night club.

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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, June 12, 1940, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Household and Office Furniture and Sundries

In Cargo Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, June 12, 1940, at 2.30 p.m. (Summer Time)

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Ex ss. Cripple Creek
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Ex ss. Volunteer

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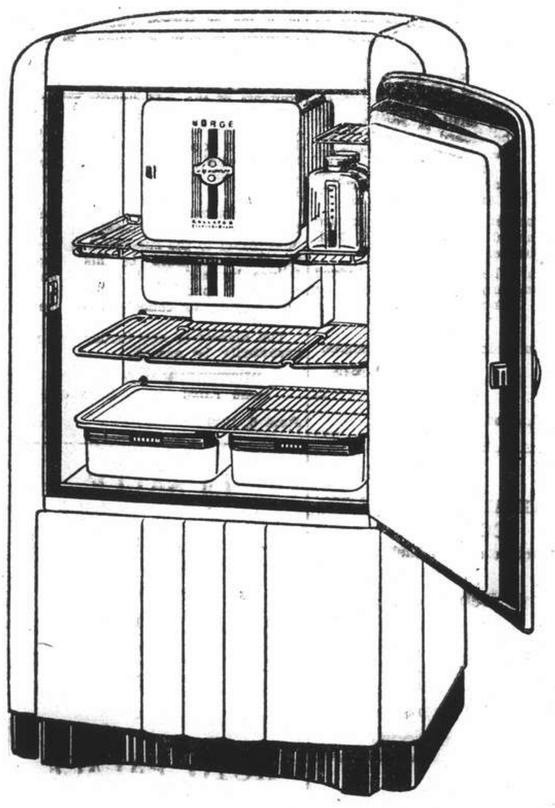

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3.00 a.m. News in French
12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.20 News in Shanghai dialect
6.20-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.00 Music by German composers
7.00-7.15 News in German
7.15-7.20 Music by German composers
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11.00 Concert:

Modern and classic chamber music.

Haydn: Quatuor op. 76 No. 5.
Brahms: Trio op. 8. Tansman: Suite.
Mozart: Quatuor "The Hunt."
Hindemith: Trio for violin, alto and cello.

11.30 News in English and French
11.00 News in English
11.15 News in French
11.30-12.00 Light music

TO-NIGHT

7.30 Broadcast in Russian.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. The war of petrol.
9.15 Broadcast in English. Half hour of melody, featuring Mrs. Rosa Gerster.

Woman's Page

A MAYFAIR NOTEBOOK

By PHILIPPA

London, May 3.

A new subject has been added to Princess Elizabeth's daily time-table of lessons. It is constitutional history, which may have seemed to her at first a rather alarmingly difficult subject to tackle. But our fourteen-year-old Princess need have no fears on this score. The King and Queen have modern ideas on education and are adopting a pleasant way of presenting constitutional history to their daughter.

It was a plan of King George V's, who, when our present king and his elder brother, the Duke of Windsor, were about Princess Elizabeth's age, invited the late Lord Esher to "talk to the boys" about the evolution of the constitutional monarchy. The two Princes were accordingly invited to Lord Esher's rooms in the Round Tower at Windsor. There, he told them of the gradual development of the powers of the Crown, reign by reign.

A story in Lord Esher's memoirs relates to one of these visits. On this occasion he was talking about Charles I and Lord Strafford when he was interupted by the Duke of Windsor. The Duke, known then, as now, to his family as "David," declared that the Stuart statesman, who was beheaded, got no more than he deserved. Asked why he thought this, the heir to the throne replied, "Well, he gave the King bad advice."

* * *

Little Matter of Make-Up

It would be interesting to know whether the new Purchase Tax in England will yield big money to the Treasury through the increased cost of cosmetics. Will our womenfolk continue to use as much make-up as in the past or will they decide to set a new fashion for themselves in natural complexions and forego the use of powder, rouge, lipstick and all the beauty-parlour paraphernalia?

The latter is surely very unlikely. Money spent on beauty aids in this country is said to double every five years. Lip-sticks at the moment average 4s. 6d. each and are bought in over a dozen different shades. Many women will have several in use at once, with powder at 4s. 6d. a box, rouge at 3s. 6d. and nail varnish to match the different powder shades.

In his new Budget, Sir John Simon has cleverly refrained from making any direct attack on feminine requisites, but the Purchase Tax will apply to cosmetics, silk stockings, boots, shoes and most other articles. So, Sir John will get his money just the same. The Purchase Tax is to levied on the wholesalers dealing in almost all kinds of goods and the wholesalers will be responsible for collecting the tax from the shopkeepers, who, in their turn, will collect it from the shoppers.

* * *

Hair, As You Like It

Talking about the possibility of women setting their own dress fashions, the drastic need for economizing is leading some of them to do just this, instead of following blindly the advice of the fashion dictators. Today, one may be in the fashion and yet dress one's hair almost any way. If you are a warworker you will probably have your hair cut short. You will have it permanently waved because, as in the last war, all a woman wants to do now is to put a comb through her hair in quick time and see it in order.

But short hair entails frequent visits to the hairdresser and so society girls who are very short of money, the lower-paid chorus girls, and, indeed, all who wish to spend as little upon themselves as possible, keep their hair long to the shoulders. This style is easy to follow and they can quite easily wash their hair themselves. It is only necessary to turn up the ends in pins to have a respectable looking coiffure.

* * *

Try A Californian Cheese Cake

Mr. Robert Montgomery, who, by the way, is something of a cookery expert, has given this recipe for his favourite Californian cheese cake to grateful British housewives. The cake calls for neither butter nor sugar, hence our gratitude to the film star.

The ingredients are ½ pint of milk; 3 oz flour; 2 eggs; 3 oz grated cheese and 2 oz seedless raisins. Add a little of the milk to the flour and mix to a smooth paste. Add the egg well beaten, the rest of the milk, cheese and raisins. Mix thoroughly, pour into a greased sandwich tin and bake in a moderate oven for about thirty-five minutes.

While Mr. Montgomery is making films in England he and his wife are living in a historic old house near Stoke Poges. Farming and riding are his leisure time pursuits when he is in Hollywood. When in England, he "does-as-England does," for Bob has offered to do ambulance driving in an air-raid emergency.

* * *

Early Summer Modes in Paris

What true artists are the French! The French dress designers can take what seems the most unpromising materials for clothes and make them into frocks and shoes which all the world must admire. At the early summer shows in Paris now, one can see raffia bootees, evening shoes of straw, cotton stockings and tunics that look like choir-boy surplices.

The raffia bootees are shaped like snowboots to wear with mercerized silk or cotton stockings in the daytime, while the straw evening shoes are cut with a high vamp and have narrow heel straps.

The surplice tunics are for evening wear. One which is being shown slips over a slim-fitting pink jersey dress. It is made of white ninon in tunic style, hemmed and collared with thick white lace and fastened from neck to hem with pink buttons. The top button is outsize and tied with long silk tassels to match the colour of the dress.

Paris has other new dress ideas which are as practical for wartime as they are delightfully novel. They offer us easy-to-wash detachable lingerie pockets, made to wear with black afternoon tailored suits; striped mercerized cotton pullovers to wear over evening frocks and bracelets of coloured velvet for evening. These are embroidered with pearls and gold thread. A topical note is introduced into the designs on coloured chiffon handkerchiefs. Such designs refer to no meat and no alcohol days.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Members of Junior Section, S.S.P.C.A.

Taken at the successful party held in the grounds of the Cathedral School for Girls on Saturday when the Junior Section of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held its first meeting: (left to right) Mary Barton, Ann March, Marjorie Ann Blanks, Jennifer Martin, Barbara Smith, Pamela Tweedlie, Brenda Smith, Brian Smith.

B. W. A.

Tuesday, June 11.—Social Service Board Committee Meeting 9.30 a.m.

Wednesday, June 12.—Executive Committee Meeting 9.30 a.m. Red Cross Work 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. War Work Knitting 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 13.—Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Friday, June 14.—Home and Garden Section at Mrs. Dumbarton's garden, talk on "Sequence of Flowers," 1227 Hungjao Road 10 a.m.

Saturday, June 15.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Monday, June 17.—Membership Committee Meeting 5.30 p.m. Sports Section Tennis Tournament.

Tuesday, June 18.—Sports Section Committee Meeting 10 a.m.

Friday, June 21.—Magazine Committee Meeting 4.30 p.m.

To clean enamelled furniture: Paraffin will bring off the dirt very quickly. Wash it off with hot water, but do not rub hard or the heat will rub back some of the dirt.

Great Men and Their Mothers

Famous men of all ages have echoed in word and deed the proverb "There is no mother like my mother." Whistler called the painting of his mother "An Arrangement in Black and Gray." He objected to calling it "Mother" because he felt that his love for her was so sacred and personal that the rest of the world had no right to be sentimental about her.

Napoleon always stood in awe of his beautiful mother and often declared that she had the brains of a man. She managed everything with a prudence and sagacity which were incredible for her age and sex.

George Washington gave up all his hopes of being a sailor because his mother could not bear to have him leave her.

Lincoln was nine when his mother died. Her dying words were, "Be something, Abe."

Eugene Field was six when his mother died. But he said, "I have carried the remembrance of her gentle voice and soothing touch all through my life."

Carlyle wrote, "I am proud of mother. If I ever cease to reverence her, I must cease to be a creature myself worth remembering."

Thomas Moore wrote to his mother twice a week, and at the time of her death she possessed 4,000 of his letters.

John Quincey Adams every night of his life said the childish prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep" that his mother had taught him.

Someone has said, "The mothers of famous men survive only in their sons." And in the deeds and words of these sons we have seen how everlastingly and beautifully they do survive.

Tape Measure Guide

—To Fashion's New Outline

Slim Girl

Skirt.—No straight lines. A skirt belling from a nipped-in waist is your line. Fullness should sweep outwards to the back. Length short as you please: season's length three inches over knee. Hips.—Keep fullness away from sides. This emphasizes your slimness. Mould your figure to beauty by getting the curves just where you want them. Waist.—Venus de Milo had one of 32 inches, but today fashion's ideal is 26 inches for the five-foot-six girl. Shoulders.—Pad them square and flat between the shoulder blades, to improve a flat chest. Sleeves tapering from wide shoulders do away with the effect of pipe stem arms. Necklines.—Go for high ones. You can wear floating chiffons at the back of your hat and under your chin like a nun's coif. Hats.—Avoid severe styles. Soft caps, vivid with flowers and gay veiling are your cup of tea. Choose frame-the-face-millinery. Don't attempt to get height or width unless your face is broad.

Big Girl

Skirt.—Wear straight lines. The taller you look the more width you lose. Not tight or clinging. Length.—An inch or two longer than fashionable, say, 14 inches from the ground. Hips.—Slick V hip yokes are your silhouette. Stick to unbroken lines. Vertical borders and buttons down front are your friends. Waist.—Don't squeeze it. No one sees your size tab, and a size larger makes you look inches slimmer. Shoulders.—Keep them square and wide and your hips will appear smaller by comparison. Neckline.—High with pointed collar. Buttoned down front is lengthening. Heart-shaped necklines and Vees are other good selections. Hats.—No downward brims. You can wear tricorne shapes, or small hats with bow at back to give a spot of width. Study the shape of your face. Details.—Keep embroidery and trimming on bodice and coat. This gives leg length. Avoid all-round belts. You can wear waistcoat styles with success. Jewellery.—pearls are good, but no choker necklaces. Shoes.—Short-toed styles; Cuban or Spanish heels.

Off to the Cookhouse

Some of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (W.A.A.F.) in smart white overalls and caps are seen on their way to the cookhouse. The picture was taken when the unit was inspected by Miss J. Trefusis Forbes, Director of W.A.A.F., and Air Vice-Marshal Leigh-Mallory a few weeks ago.

Taking Burn Out Of Sunburn

Beauty on the Beaches

Each year, when we first attempt to acquire our summer golden honey shade, we seem to suffer the same old trials of a blistered skin.

And, although half the enjoyment of summer is gained from the happy days spent on the beach, it is not very much fun if we spend the rest of the time commiserating over our aches, pains, and sunburn.

Acquire your golden honey shade carefully, and learn how to take the burn out of sunburn.

Sunshine, salt water, and wind are good for your health, but they are not good for your skin and hair. So protect your skin with a good skin food, and after bathing wash the face immediately.

Never lie on your back in the sunshine with salt water on your face, as this will cause the complexion to become flushed and will cultivate open pores.

Your make-up will be a very important problem. The usual shades of powder, rouge, and lipstick should be changed, as they will not tone in with your new golden honey shade. All colouring must be more vivid and bright, with a distinct leaning towards the orange tones.

Waterproof Make-up

The lipstick should contain very little grease, as the sun will bring it to the surface. Waterproof rouge and lipstick can be obtained, and are much more satisfactory than those usually worn, having the distinct advantage of enabling you to leave the water as pretty as when you entered it.

Most of the success of the make-up will depend upon the powder and the lipstick, and sarcely any rouge will be required. When selecting your powder do not be misled by the shade in the box. What may appear suitable when packed will not give the same colour on your skin, as, when the skin becomes moist, either with oil or perspiration, so will your powder become darker. Therefore, first test your powder by slightly dampening the back of your hand with either a little oil or water, then rub a little of the powder in with your fingers so that it will become moist and assume the exact shade which it will on your face.

No Soap for Tender Skins

If, through unwise sunbaking, your skin becomes tender, you will find that it is best to avoid using soap. Place some toilet oatmeal in the water and lave the face with this for a few days.

Blondes, who burn easily, and who wish to have that suntanned appearance, can acquire it easily by applying a suntan lotion.

Milk is an excellent aid for taking the sting from the skin after a day on the beach. Massage a little of the milk well into the skin and allow it to dry. Then apply your make-up in the usual manner. Not only will this take the sting from the skin, but it will also give the face a delightfully velvet texture.

Salt water will ruin the best of hair, and you should always see that every trace is removed as soon as possible. When you shampoo your hair add the white of an egg to your last rinsing water and you will find that not only will it help to keep the hair soft and fluffy, but it will also keep the waves in place.

Problem of Oily Skins

While on the beach you will notice that an oily skin will become more than usually oily, while a dry skin will become cracked and scurvy. To counteract these skin conditions you will have to change your skin treatments. The greasy-skinned girl will wash her face with water to which has been added a few drops of eau de Cologne or tincture of benzoin The final rinse consists of cold water, after which the skin is dried and a good astringent is patted in.

The dry skin will require plenty of nourishment, and a good skin food should be massaged well into the face every night.

If your nose refuses to suntan and becomes a lobster red, you will find that it is extremely helpful if you soak a piece of lint in warm olive oil and allow this to remain on the nose for as long as is possible. When the lint is removed gently dab the nose with rose-water.

Rice Treatments

A skin which goes patchy will require rice treatments. Place a teaspoonful of rice in a pint of warm water and allow it to simmer for thirty minutes, then, after it has cooled, srain through fine muslin or mosquito net and bottle. As you use each bottle of rice-water add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and two drops of tincture of benzoin to each ounce of the rice-water. And this is how you will use the mixture. First wash the face with warm water, then lightly dry with a soft towel, and finally bathe with the rice-water lotion for five minutes. Use each night and morning.

Chance Remarks Help The Enemy

Even an Amateur Can Pick Up a Clue

(A Letter to the Editor of the Daily Telegraph)

Sir—I am not, as it happens, an enemy agent. But if the job was worth it, and my nationality German, I could find no easier work.

It would consist in reporting to my headquarters little snatches of conversation I have heard and letting them do the piecing together.

To discover how simple this was to do, I tried it for myself.

I happened to overhear two strange women talking in a shop. One said to the other: "My brother Dick's lot are off on Saturday . . . India . . ." They then parted. I went up to the recipient of the information and said: "Excuse me, but was that a Mrs. P— you were speaking to just then."

My smile must have melted any reticence, for she replied: "No, her name is Mrs. J—." My face clouded.

"How extraordinary," I exclaimed. "She's exactly like—(a pause) was her maiden name Miss Leslie?"

"No," replied the lady, "she was a, Miss Blank . . ."

We apologised, thanked each other, and bowed. In her mind, just a case of mistaken identity. In mine, the name of a man, who, with his unit, was going to India on Saturday.

From the age of the woman who gave the information I assumed that her brother was an officer. I rang up a man I know who had access to an Army List. I wanted the rank of an old friend of mine, to whom I was writing. Initial R., name Blank. In a few moments I knew he was a Major Blank of the 2nd Battalion Downshires. I was getting on.

I took a train to the depot. A conversation in the local pub gave me the information that the 2nd Battalion were stationed in Dorset. Dorset borders on Hants. Southampton is in Hants. I went to Southampton.

It was impossible to get inside the docks, so I stayed at an hotel. By carefully-planned though carelessly-placed questions, I pieced together the name of the ship, her tonnage, and the number of troops she was carrying. Had I been so disposed I could have sent quite an interesting communication to Admiral Raeder — thanks to the lady in the shop and a little personal curiosity arising out of her remark.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL HAMILTON.
London, S.W.1, Apr. 27.

When a leading Sydney artist was asked the best way to clean an oil painting he replied: "Soap and water." It is the method used by many artists.

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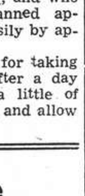

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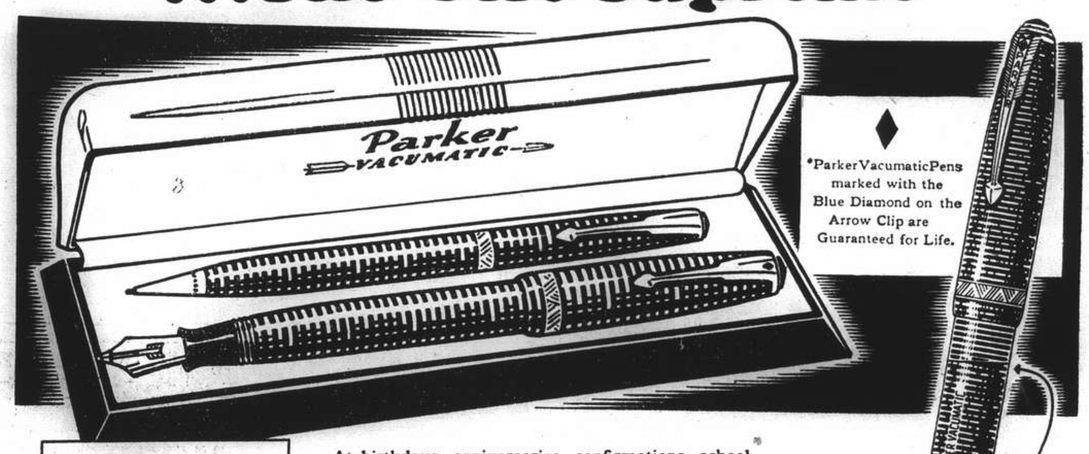

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Gash Again Scores Century

S.M.C. Eleven Beats an S.C.C. Team by One Wicket; Holiday Crowd Treated to Excellent Cricket

FOR the second time in three days Stan Gash, the evergreen Police veteran, exceeded the century mark and his brilliant knock of 113 yesterday paved the way for an eleven drawn from employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council to defeat an S.C.C. XI on the latter's ground by the very slim margin of one wicket in the last over of the day. For the fifth time this season, a game was witnessed that produced over 400 runs and the large holiday crowd on hand was treated to some excellent cricket during the afternoon and specially during the closing stages when the match might have been won by either side.

The S.C.C. side, batting first, ran up the good score of 218 for six wickets and then declared and leaving their opponents 2½ hours in which to get the runs—stumps were drawn at 5 p.m.—lost the game in the final over of the afternoon.

The wicket, as hard as concrete, was made for runs and bowlers received not the slightest assistance from it although full use was not made of a good breeze that blew right down the pitch. Duckitt and Sherwin opened for the Club at 11.20 a.m. to Boddy and Aberdein, but they were never in a hurry to get runs and merely contented themselves with playing safe. At 30, however, Abbott, who had replaced Boddy, beat Duckitt with a lucky ball. The retiring bat scored 22 in dour fashion and looked well set. Lingard did not stay very long being all at sea when opposed to Baker's slows and it came as no surprise to see him beaten by a leg turner at 59. Sinclair looked capable of making a lot of runs and he began very confidently and quickly in an effort to increase the rate of scoring which, till his arrival, had been painfully slow. He was adjudged l.b.w. however, at 83 while 8 runs later Lawrance was sent back in similar fashion, Boddy being the successful bowler in both instances.

Webb Run Out by Fairbairn

Webb was batting well but when endeavouring to take a very sharp run was smartly run out by Fairbairn. Meanwhile Sherwin had been batting extremely patiently and though he might have been retired earlier on behind the wicket, he played a thoroughly fine innings considering he has not had a bat in his hand for over two years. He reached his 50 after batting 2¼ hours and then obviously went out to get runs at a faster pace. He paid the penalty very soon afterwards being cleverly taken in the deep by Sluis.

With his dismissal the board read 141 for six. Orr replaced him to join Wood and the pair of them smashed the attack all over the field and in 30 minutes added no less than 77 runs by dint of hit or miss tactics. They offered chances but it was plain that they would have to score quickly if they were ever to get the S.M.C. XI out before stumps were drawn.

Orr scored 54 not out before declaring the innings at 2.30 p.m. and his chief hits were three huge sixes and three fours. He scored his runs in less than 30 minutes and an exhilarating interlude was enjoyed by the spectators.

Splendid Council Start

With 2½ hours in which to get the runs the visitors made a splendid start and were soon ahead of the clock. Gash and Fairbairn quickly collared the attack and while the latter was employing his usual careful methods Gash played brilliantly. He hooked, cut, pulled and drove everything sent up to him and quickly raced ahead of his partner. The 50 went up in 25 minutes and while the 100 took 70 minutes to reach, it was obvious that the opening pair were laying the foundations for a big score. Fairbairn was the first to go at 128 for a fine 39, Duckit catching him off his own bowling.

Gash reached his second 100 in three days with a drive through the covers when the board read 144. He carried on till the total was 159 when he voluntarily retired. He reached the tapes seventeen times in his knock of 113 and was always on top of the attack. It seems that Gash is definitely in for a bumper season.

Three Sent Back Quickly

Baker was soon bowled while at 172 Pitts was run out. Tingle was caught at 190 when trying to force the pace and the advantage that the S.M.C. side had obtained earlier on was now gone since little time remained for play. Instructions were then given to the batsmen to hit out at everything in order to beat the clock. Boddy left at 194 for a valuable 25, while Abbott, Aberdein and Sluis were all sent back fairly quickly.

Weaver, the last man, joined Crickmer at 211, seven runs short of the S.C.C. total and the umpire called last over. The first three balls from Wood produced nothing, but the next two deliveries were swept away to the tapes by Crickmer to win a most exciting match in the nick of time. The over was finished and resulted in one more run being added. Fletcher was the most successful attacker his three victims being secured at a cost of 20 runs.

Detailed Scores

AN S.C.C. XI

E. R. Duckitt, b. Abbott	22
S. Sherwin, c. Sluis, b. Abbott	59
A. Lingard, b. Baker	16
A. C. Sinclair, l.b.w., b. Boddy	14
L. Lawrance, l.b.w., b. Boddy	2
D. Webb, run out	8
T. H. Wood, not out	37
H. E. Orr, not out	54
J. H. Johns, did not bat	—
E. Fletcher, did not bat	—
F. G. A. Cantopher, did not bat	—
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wickets decl.)	218

Fall of Wickets:—1-30 (Duckitt), 2-59 (Lingard), 3-83 (Sinclair), 4-91 (Lawrance), 5-115 (Webb), 6-141 (Sherwin).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Boddy	5	0	16	2
Aberdein	13	1	60	0
Abbott	11	1	36	2
Baker	4	0	30	1
Tingle	5	0	54	0
Crickmer	3	0	16	0

Baker bowled one wide.

AN S.M.C. XI

S. V. Gash, retired	113
J. E. Fairbairn, c. and b. Duckitt	39
B. B. Boddy, c. Webb, b. Fletcher	25
E. C. Baker, b. Duckitt	0
F. A. Pitts, run out	3
W. E. Tingle, c. Fletcher, b. Wood	5
A. P. Aberdein, b. Wood	14
E. J. Sluis, st. Lawrance, b. Fletcher	6
A. C. P. Abbott, c. Webb, b. Fletcher	1
H. A. Crickmer, not out	9
J. Weaver, not out	0
Extras	5
Total (for nine wickets)	220

Fall of Wickets:—1-128 (Fairbairn), 2-159 (Gash), 3-159 (Baker), 4-172 (Pitts), 5-190 (Tingle), 6-194 (Boddy), 7-206 (Aberdein), 8-207 (Abbott), 9-211 (Sluis).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sherwin	5	1	22	0
Fletcher	6	0	20	3
Wood	8	0	52	2
Duckitt	9	1	50	2
Webb	1	0	20	0
Orr	4	0	33	0
Cantopher	3	0	18	0

Maeki Loses Last Race

Taisto Maeki, the great Finnish runner, in his last competitive appearance in America, was beaten into third place in a two-mile event at Los Angeles. Walter Mehl (Wisconsin) won in 9 mins. 1.8 secs. with Gregory Price second.

While Tokyo Delivery Boys Watch Baseball

Mute testimony of the popularity of baseball among Tokyo's shop delivery boys. The old alibi about "grand-mother's funeral" is said to account for a good many bicycles parked outside Japanese ball parks whenever a game is on.

Little Wins U.S. Open Golf

Breaks Par in Brilliant Round to Defeat Gene Sarazen for America's Most Coveted Title

Cleveland, June 9.

BRAWNY Lawson Little, long distance clouter and big money star, today won the United States Open Golf championship at the Greenview Country Club here by shooting a brilliant score of 70, two under par for the course, in the 18-hole medal playoff with Gene Sarazen, veteran star who was making his greatest bid in many years.

It was a bitter pill for Sarazen to swallow, for he himself shot a great 73, just one over par.

The match was a vicious struggle from the 14th hole onward. Sarazen was undefeated up to this point, when Little launched his comeback to beat the famous little warrior out of the greatest golf honour the United States can award.

Both men overcame many adversities and difficult lies to prolong the fierce struggle and excite a gallery of 3,000 nearly all of whom were violently pro-Sarazen in their sympathies.

Little, who displayed super confidence from the start, stated: "I felt that it was my day after my very first drive. Gene put up a great fight, though, and gave me plenty of anxious moment."—United Press.

East Asia Athletic Meet Finished

Impressive Final Scenes; Prince Konoye Speaks

Tokyo, June 10.

The East Asia Athletic meet, which has been in progress for the past five days at the Meiji Shrine Stadium here, was brought to a close yesterday evening with the presentation of awards and a short address by Prince Ayamaro Konoye, President of the Games.

Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, Patron of the Meet, was present as where other high officials including Dr. Chu Min-yi, of the National Government of China.

The meet was brought to a close with the playing of Auld Lang Syne by the Japanese Military Band. The flag of the meet was slowly hauled down the flagstaff while athletes and spectators stood at attention.—Domei.

Gordon Richards to Ride Tant Mieux in Derby

London, June 10.

Gordon Richards, the champion jockey, and Sammy Wragg have exchanged mounts for the Derby, which will be run at Newmarket on Wednesday. Richards will now ride Tant Mieux, third favourite in the last callover, while Wragg will have the mount on Pont l'Eveque.

The latest list of probable starters, with their jockeys, is as follows:—

Black Toni (Lowrey), Golden Tiger (Beasley), Hippius (E. Smith), King of Trump II (Nevett), Lighthouse II (Perryman), Morabadad (D. Smith), Olidon (Lane), Pharatis (Elliot), Pont l'Eveque (S. Wragg), Paques (Weston), Ridley (Taylor), Star Dust (Harry Wragg), Turkhan (Smirke), Tant Mieux (Gordon Richards), Cavalry King (——), Dinshaw (——), Romulus (Marshall), Solway Firth (Beary), and War Lord (Arthur Wragg). —Reuter.

Belmont Stakes Won By Bimelech

Belmont Park, Long Island, June 10.

Mr. E. R. Bradley's Bimelech, the hottest favourite in history for three-year-old honours, won the Belmont Stakes (one mile and a half, and worth approximately £12,500) here yesterday. Second was Your Chance, only half a head behind, while Andy K finished third. Betting was: on Bimelech 6—5; on Your Chance 2—1; and on Andy K 10—1.—Reuter.

Dodgers Maintain Precarious Lead in National League

Yankees Win Brilliantly Over Cleveland Indians; Dahlgren, DiMaggio, Selkirk All Homer

New York, June 9.

THE Brooklyn Dodgers held grimly to their shaky lead in the National League despite sharing a twin bill with the Cincinnati Reds, while the Boston Red Sox, although idle, remained on top in the American League as the Cleveland Indians bowed to the New York Yankees. Leo Durocher's Dodgers split a double header with the Reds in the opening games of their crucial series, winning the first game by the lop sided score of 9 to 1 and dropping the nightcap, 6 to 2.

Tex Carleton pinned the Reds down with five weak hits while his teammates jumped on four Cincinnati hurlers for 15 safe blows. Gene Thompson duplicated his performance in the second game by limiting the Dodgers to five hits and two runs.

New York Yankees continued their drive toward the league leadership with a brilliant 4 to 3 win over the Cleveland Indians, giving the Yankees two out of their three games with the league leaders.

Three Home Runs

Three of the Yankee runs were made on four baggers by Ellsworth Dahlgren, Joe DiMaggio and George Selkirk. The Yanks took the lead in the fifth inning, but the Indians came back in the sixth and sent two tallies across home plate. A three-run uprising by the Yankees iced the game for Joe McCarthy's boys in the same inning which they held until the ninth, when the Indians shoved another tally across.

The New York Giants moved within striking distance of the National League top spot by taking a double header from the St. Louis Cardinals, 11 to 9, and 7 to 4. The double win put the Giants within three games of the Cincinnati Reds.

Both the Giants and the Cards wore a path from the bench to the mound in the free-hitting double header. The Giants used three pitchers, including Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher, in the eleven inning long opener, while the Cardinals used five hurlers in an effort to stem the Giant sixteen-hit attack.

The second game was not quite so hard on the two pitching staffs, with each club using three hurlers.

The Giants had the first game won in the ninth inning by a score of 9 to 6 but the Cardinals jumped on Walter Brown to bring in three runs and the up the score at nine-all until Hal Schumacher could come to the rescue.

Cubs Stay Even

The Chicago Cubs stayed almost even with the Giants in the league standings by trimming the Boston Bees, 7 to 1 and 15 to 8 in one-sided games. Larry French drew the cheers in the opener when he held the Bees to six hits, whils his mates were pounding out fourteen.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and Philadelphia Phillies split their double header, Pittsburgh winning the first, 11 to 5, and the Phillies taking the second, 6 to 1. Rookie Catcher Bennie Warren's three-run homer spotlighted the Philadelphia win the second game.

In the American League, the St. Louis Browns took a double header from the Philadelphia Athletics to pull out of the cellar and go ahead of the Athletics. The first game was a duel of base hits with the Browns coming out on top, 8 to 7, after getting fourteen hits off three Athletic pitchers.

The Chicago White Sox and Washington Senators fought through eleven innings of tight baseball before the White Sox finally came out on top with a 4 to 3 win. Going into the ninth with a 3 to 0 lead, the White Sox saw the Senators jump on Ted Lyons, Chicago hurler, for three runs until Johnny Rigney came to the rescue and put down the uprising.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	9	0
New York	4	6	1

Batteries: Smith and Hemsley; Ruffing and Dickey.

Chicago	4	11	0
Washington	3	8	3

11 innings

Batteries: Lyons, Rigney and Tresh; Masterson, Hudlin, Haynes and Early.

St. Louis	8	14	1
Philadelphia	7	9	1

Opener

Batteries: Harris, Bildilli, Trotter and Swift; Babich, Besse, Heusser and Hayes.

St. Louis	4	8	1
Philadelphia	2	10	1

Nightcap

Batteries: Niggeling and Susce; Caster, Potter and Wagner, Hayes.

Boston-Detroit rained out.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	9	15	0
Cincinnati	1	5	1

Opener

Batteries: Carleton and Phelps, Turner, Beggs, Hutchings, Vander Meer and Lombardi, Herschberger.

Brooklyn	2	5	1
Cincinnati	6	13	1

Nightcap

Batteries: Wyatt, Pressnell and Franks; Thompson and Lombardi.

Boston	1	6	0
Chicago	7	14	1

Batteries: Posedel, Callahan, Javery and Lopez, Masi; French and Collins.

Philadelphia	6	10	0
Pittsburgh	1	7	0

Opener

Batteries: Mulcahy and Atwood, Warren; Klinger, MacFayden, Lanahan and Davis, Berres, Fernandez.

Philadelphia	5	10	1
Pittsburgh	11	13	1

Nightcap: 8 innings

Batteries: Pearson, Blanton and Warren; Bowman, Brown and Davis, Berres.

New York	11	16	2
St. Louis	9	16	1

11 innings

Batteries: Hubbell, Brown, Schumacher and Danning; Cooper, White, Bowman, Shoun, Warneke and Owen, Padgett.

Boston	3	9	4
Chicago	15	18	5

Nightcap

Batteries: Barnicle, J. Avery, Coffman, Strincevich and Lopez, Masi; Root, Raffensberger, Page and Todd.

New York	7	14	3
St. Louis	4	8	1

Nightcap

Batteries: Gumbert, Lynn, Vandenberg, O'Dea and Danning; McGee, Russell, Shoun, Padgett and Owen. —United Press.

Married Recs Seem Better Batsmen

Defeat Fellow Bachelors By Three Wickets; Pat Madar Outstanding

On the Recs' ground yesterday an S.R.C. Married XI defeated a Single XI of the same Club by three wickets, running-up 158 for seven wickets in reply to the Single XI's 157 for five wickets declared. The winners continued their knock but lost another wicket at the same total, 158, whereupon stumps were drawn.

Pat Madar played a big part in gaining the day for the victors, scoring a chanceless 51 before retiring when victory was in sight. He also had a hand in the securing of four of the five Single wickets. Kermani, too, batted well for the losers, compiling a steady 48 before he was sent back.

The Single XI took first innings but Charna was clean bowled by Meston at 27 for a stolid 13. The next partnership added 60 runs, Kermani and Gomes gradually wearing down the attack and adding runs as they liked although the pace at which they scored might have been faster. Gomes was first to go at 87 for a well-played 37.

Innings Declared Closed

Ollerdessen was sent back one run later, but Kliene and Harry Madar advanced the rate of scoring considerably and 157 were on the board when the innings was declared closed, H. Madar having 12 not out to his credit and Kliene 24 not out.

The Married XI had plenty of time in which to get the runs when they started batting, but they fared badly at the beginning. Three only were on the board when Kermani diddled George Madar while the same bowler sent back Leriou and Brodd at 23 and 41, respectively. Brandt and Quincey then went after the attack with successful results although Quincey was disposed of at 63 by Kliene, Kermani catching the bat.

Pat Madar then joined the veteran Brandt and runs came at a good pace. They added 49 in quick time for the fifth wicket before Brandt was well taken by Harry Madar for an exciting 45 which included one six and seven fours. Harris scored 14 before being bowled by Charna at 147 but in the meantime Pat Madar was going well. He reached his 50 at 155 and one run later retired with victory in sight. His main strokes were one six and six boundary hits. Anderson and England stayed together until the former made the winning run with three wickets in hand, but England was bowled by Charna at 158 when it was decided to draw stumps and call the game over.

Results of Play

RECS' MARRIED XI

A. F. Gomes, c. P. Madar, b. Pettit	37
S. M. Charna, c. P. Madar, b. Meston	13
F. R. Kermani, b. P. Madar	48
M. U. Mohideen, b. Pettit	0
C. E. Ollerdessen, c. Brodd, b. P. Madar	8
H. P. Madar, not out	12
A. A. Kliene, not out	24
E. S. Blackwood, did not bat	—
P. M. Charna, did not bat	—
E. A. Weidman, did not bat	—
Y. T. Barma, did not bat	—
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wickets decl.)	157

Fall of Wickets:—1-27 (S. M. Charna), 2-87 (Gomes), 3-97 (Mohideen), 4-1[illegible] (Kermani), 5-116 (Ollerdessen).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Meston	11	3	21	1
Harris	10	1	44	0
Madar P.	11	0	54	2
Pettit	5	0	23	2

RECS' SINGLE XI

L. P. Quincey, c. Kermani, b. Kliene	25
G. Madar, b. Kermani	2
J. Leriou, c. Gomes, b. Kermani	10
E. B. Brodd, b. Kermani	4
R. J. S. Brandt, c. H. P. Madar, b. Barma	45
P. Madar, retired	51
D. F. Harris, b. P. M. Charna	14
J. H. Anderson, not out	3
A. England, b. P. M. Charna	1
A. W. Pettit, did not bat	—
H. P. Meston, did not bat	—
Extras	3
Total (for eight wickets)	158

Fall of Wickets:—1-3 (G. Madar), 2-23 (Leriou), 3-41 (Brodd), 4-63 (Quincey), 5-112 (Brandt), 6-147 (Harris), 7-156 (P. Madar), 8-158 (England).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kermani	13	2	59	3
Kliene	6	0	37	1
Mohideen	3	0	13	0
Barma	4	0	26	1
Charna P. M.	5.1	0	20	2

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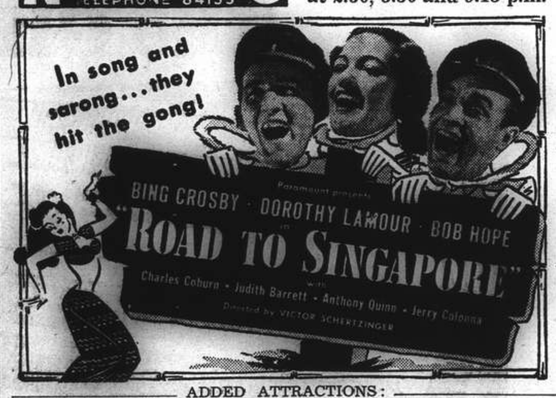
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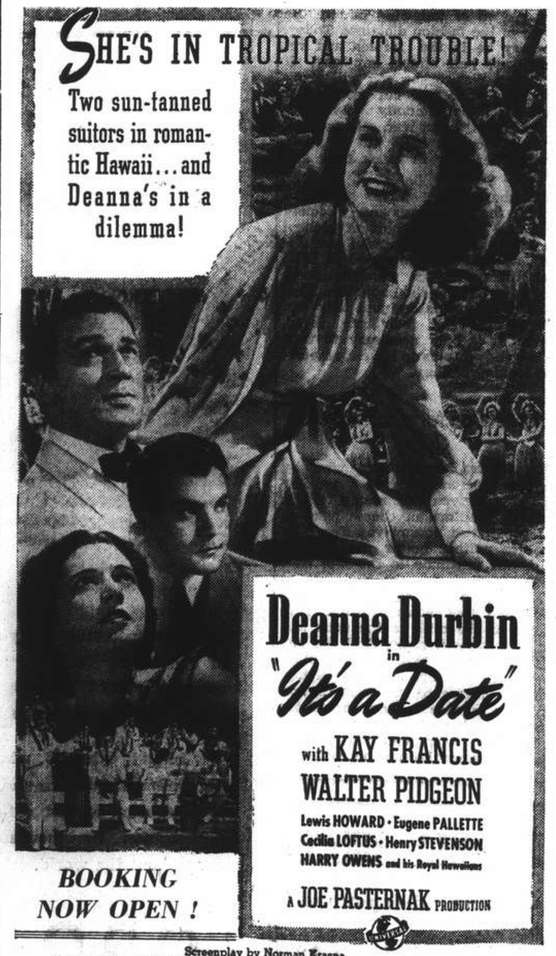
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A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

French Spy Hunt Intensified

Communists, Dangerous Publicists Caught in Huge Dragnet

Paris, June 10.

The French Government's dragnet for spies and other enemies of the state trapped 33 alleged Communists and five reputedly dangerous "publicists" during the past week, it was disclosed here today.

The 38 men under arrest will go on trial here today. The five publicists, who are well known as associates of the notorious publication "Je Suis Partout," ("I Am Everywhere"), were turned over to a military tribunal yesterday by the Military Governor General of Paris for an immediate inquiry. They were charged with conducting activities endangering the safety of the state for which the maximum penalty is death before a firing squad.

Of the 33 Communists who go on trial today, eleven have been arraigned on charges of jeopardizing the safety of the state and 22 were charged with distributing foreign-inspired political propaganda.

Well-Known Editor

Public interest centres on the little group of five so-called publicists because one of them was the well-known editor of the "Je Suis Partout," Charles Lesca. Another of the group is Robert Fabre-Luce, prominent in Paris social circles and known to be wealthy.

Pierre Mounton, who was the first of the five to be arrested, also was involved in alleged traitorous activities with the "Traitor of Stuttgart," Paul Ferdonnet. The latter already has been sentenced to death for treason *in absentia* and is still broadcasting propaganda for the Germans from Berlin in the French language. Mounton was head of an enterprise known as the "Prima-Press" in which Ferdonnet also was interested.

Others in the group of five are Alain Laubreaux and Serpeille de Gobineau. Both Fabre-Luce and Gobineau have long been known for their pro-German sympathies which they expressed in the "Je Suis Partout." Laubreaux was their principal editorial assistant and was also known as pro-German sympathizer.

Ample Funds

The five men always appeared to be supplied with ample funds which they used for the publication of what appeared to be bold exposes of the foreign policies, industrial combines and financial machinations of France's allies, including Britain, and the United States.

The records of the five men are long and heavily laden with details reported to be "quite unsavoury." The governor general has turned their records over to the military tribunal with orders for an immediate trial.

All five men face the death penalty since their activities concern the safety of the state and the passing of intelligence to the enemy.

The trial of the 33 Communists, whom the French press calls "anti-French propagandists," has projected into public notice another prominent publicist, Robert Blache, former editor of the suppressed Communist daily newspaper, "L'Humanité."

Blache is included in a group of eleven former Communists who are charged not only with the distribution of foreign propaganda designed to weaken the morale of the nation, but also with acts of sabotage. They face sentences of death.

The 22 other former Communists now under arrest are charged with the distribution of foreign propaganda which, with mitigating circumstances, might be punished by imprisonment for life or long terms of imprisonment at hard labour.—United Press.

Gruesome Discovery In Yangtszepoo

Portions of Dismembered Woman Found

The gruesome discovery of an amputated right arm and a left leg and later the head and torso of a young Chinese woman in the Yangtszepoo district yesterday is causing anxiety among the Settlement police who are investigating the mystery surrounding the dismemberment of the body or a murder which may not have been committed in the Settlement. Until late last night no arrests had been made.

The arm and leg were found shortly after 8 a.m. on Kwangchow Road near Meichow Road while in the afternoon the torso and head of the unfortunate woman were found in the same district. The other arm and leg were still unaccounted for.

Since no arrests have been made the motive of the tragedy cannot be ascertained but it was learned last night that the unfortunate woman was an ordinary Chinese woman about 24 years old. The parts were unclothed when the gruesome discovery was made and the torso was not even covered with earth. Dismemberment appeared to have taken place about 24 hours before the discovery.

U.S. Evacuation Ship Arrives in New York

American Wives, Children Taken from War Zone

New York, June 10.

The United States line President Roosevelt, its wet decks crowded with refugees who braved the rain for a sight of the Statue of Liberty, docked here Sunday night with 723 fugitives from the threat of a German invasion of the British Isles.

Most of the passengers, crowded into accommodations normally designed for 450 persons, were American citizens, wives and children of Americans with businesses in Britain, but others were English and Irish.—United Press.

Sir Robert Craigie Visits Mr. M. Tani

Tokyo, June 10.

British Ambassador Sir Robert L. Craigie visited Mr. Masayuki Tani, Foreign Vice-Minister, at 4.30 p.m. for a discussion believed to centre on various British interests in China. Details of the conversation were not reported.—Domei.

Rumania Asks Quick Meeting of Entente

Istanbul, June 10.

It is reported that Rumania has asked the members of the Balkan Entente Council to hold an urgent meeting at Bucharest. The members would examine the international situation and proclaim once again the neutrality of the Balkan Entente powers. Bulgaria, it is rumoured, would send an observer to the meeting.—Havas.

Foreign Ships at Ichang in Danger

Japanese Ask Vessels Be Moved; Bombing Operations Being Impeded

Nanking, June 10.

A request for the immediate withdrawal of third Power shipping from the vicinity of Ichang, on the north bank of the Yangtze River, in western Hupeh, was issued by the Japanese military authorities today.

The request was issued by the Japanese authorities in view of the fact that Japanese warplanes yesterday were forced to suspend bombing operations on Chungking military vessels in the vicinity of Ichang upon discovering a large number of third party vessels nearby.

Today's announcement declared, "According to army airmen who scouted over Ichang yesterday, a large number of third party vessels were found in the vicinity of the town.

"The Japanese army air force suspended its bombing raids on enemy military vessels in the vicinity of Ichang because these third party vessels were within the sphere of the bombing operations.

"In view of the fact that Japanese army aircraft will possibly raid Chungking military vessels at Ichang in the future, the Japanese military authorities request that these third party vessels immediately withdraw from the above-mentioned area.

"The Japanese army will not be responsible for any damages inflicted on third party ships who fail to comply with the Japanese request," the announcement concluded.

Today's announcement was broadcast from Nanking at 7 o'clock this morning, both in Chinese and English.—Domei.

Ichang Ship Withdrawals

Supplementing the request made in Nanking yesterday by Japanese army authorities for the immediate withdrawal of third power shipping from the vicinity of Ichang in western Hupeh, the Japanese Army spokesman here said at the press conference yesterday that any damage done to the vessels of third powers as a result of the scorched earth policy of Chungking would have to be assumed by the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

On the same question the Japanese Embassy spokesman declared that notice had been given by the Japanese Embassy to all foreign embassies and legations of the announcement issued in Nanking. He said that replies had been received from the British, German and American authorities.

Planes Raid Ichang

A Japanese Base, June 10.

Japanese Navy planes raided Ichang yesterday in co-operation with Army aircraft, raining bombs on the city and setting a number of fires in military structures, the press section of Command announced this morning.

Two other air squadrons raided Kulaopai, the announcement said, bombing the village and destroying scores of military vessels on its waterfront ten miles up the Yangtze from Ichang.

Other raids were staged at Paitang, Hojung, Panyueh, and Shanghang where enemy troop concentrations and military trucks were bombed and destroyed.—Domei.

Irish People Warned Of Invasion

Dublin, June 10.

An appeal to the people to join the defence forces of the country immediately, was made by Mr. Eamon de Valera, the Prime Minister, in a speech at Ennis, Clare, yesterday.

Pointing out the danger of invasion, he said: "We are anxious to avoid the ravages of war. Therefore we might ensure that it will be very costly for any invader to come here."—Reuter.

The Premier With General Sir Edmund Ironside

Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, is seen with General Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, passing the guard at the barbed wire barricade outside the Admiralty in London. Special precautions have been taken to safeguard all important centres in Britain's capital.

Severe Drought Hits Japan

Tokyo Warned Against Fires, Epidemics; New Hardships Loom

Tokyo, June 10.

Japanese authorities today warned residents of Tokyo against the danger of fires and epidemics following new, drastic regulations designed to meet the severe water shortage in the capital. Only extraordinary rains will remedy the present water shortage, officials warned. Most Tokyo reservoirs were almost dry and at the lowest levels in their history.

Under the new regulations all water supply is cut off in Tokyo except between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Tokyo's 6,000,000 inhabitants were urged by their officials yesterday to conserve water by all possible means, including a sharp curtailment in the number of baths. Both foreigners and Japanese have been urged to draw only sufficient water for cooking and a minimum amount of washing.

Some sections of Tokyo are receiving their water by truck only. The low level of the reservoirs and insufficient pumping equipment have made truck service to higher sections of the city necessary.

Officials feared the outbreak of serious fires in these areas where fire fighters would be handicapped by lack of water pressure.

New Hardships

Fears of epidemics spreading through Tokyo and the nearby countryside resulted from the lack of water in sewers and the possibility that thirsty residents of Tokyo might seek sources of water not fit for human consumption. Water no longer is being used in Tokyo to wash down the streets.

Despite the new restrictions, consumption still exceeds the rate of water replenishment, indicating that even more serious conditions are ahead unless heavy rains come immediately. Crops in the Tokyo area have been badly damaged by the prolonged drought, the worst in Japan's history.

The water shortage is not as severe in other parts of Japan as it is in the Tokyo area, but shortage of adequate equipment made it appear unlikely today that any great amount of water could be shipped into the Tokyo district from other parts of the country.—United Press.

French Workers Told To Stand by Factories

Must Hold Jobs as Troops Hold Trenches

Paris, June 9.

Both employers and workers in French industry today received with unanimously voiced satisfaction orders from the Armaments Minister, Mr. Raoul Dautry, to stand by their machines as their brothers in the trenches stand by their guns, and not to leave their "battle positions."

The Government confirms instructions, M. Dautry said, that excepting for a number of aviation factories which are being transferred, no other plant working on national defence measures should do anything but continue working full blast at the orders in hand. No preparations for transfer should be made except on orders from the authoritiees, the Armaments Minister emphasized.—Havas.

Americans Approve Aid To Allies

Frontiers Said to Lie On Somme, Aisne

London, June 9.

The United States' attitude towards European affairs today is similar to that which Britain adopted before she realized that her frontier, too, lay along the Rhine, British observers said today in comments on the evolution of American public opinion.

All reports reaching London, they pointed out, confirm that the American people unanimously approve the stand taken by their Government in trying to give the greatest possible help to the Allies.

The fact that certain leaders have even asserted the American frontiers lie along the Somme and Aisne are considered here to be characteristic of general sentiments.—Havas.

New York Aerodrome Carefully Guarded

Danger of Sabotage Seen By Authorities

New York, June 9.

La Guardia Airport of New York, the largest and most modern in the United States, has been placed under strict police protection as a measure to forestall any possibility of sabotage.

Visitors from now on will be barred from the six large hangars on the field and will be restricted to certain parts of the large administration building. Especially restricted is the block in which is located the United States Weather Bureau and the airway traffic control office.—Havas.

Soviet Daily Warns U.S. Against Entering War

Moscow, June 10.

"Pravda" publishes a warning to the United States against entering the war, declaring that such intervention would compel her to move her fleet into the Atlantic, leaving Japan a free hand in the Netherlands East Indies and, possibly, the Philippines.

Intervention, the paper adds, would also involve the United States in the loss of her South American market to Japan and Italy.—Reuter.

Intensive Bombing In China Seen

Raids Not to be Limited To Military Objectives, State Japanese

Hankow, June 10.

Chungking appears to be in for a bad time from air raids. At a press conference here the Japanese Naval spokesman stated that in order to establish peace soon it was necessary to achieve victory, and for this purpose the full power of the air force would be so directed as to break the fighting spirit of the enemy.

It was therefore inadequate to limit their operations only to military objectives, but this did not mean that the air force would attack either civilians or Third Power interests or property. It meant, however, that establishments of the Chiang Kai-shek government would in future be included in objectives which would be attacked. Only in this way could peace be restored in the quickest way.

Chungking was being centred upon because it was the seat of the Chiang Kai-shek government and so would Chengtu, Kunming or any other place to which the Government might move. Meanwhile, added the spokesman, the greatest precautions would be adopted to avoid the bombing of Third Power property.—Reuter.

Italian, Soviet Envoys Return to Posts

Moscow, June 10.

Signor Rosso, Italian Ambassador to Soviet Russia, left Rome for Moscow today while M. Gorelkin, Soviet Ambassador to Italy, is on his way to Rome. The two Ambassadors will take up their duties immediately.—Havas.

Mr. Wang Keh-min Sick, Spokesman Says

Questioned by newspapermen at the press conference yesterday, as to the reasong prompting Mr. Wang Keh-min to resign from his post as chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, the spokesman of the Japanese Embassy said yesterday that Mr. Wang had repeatedly asked to be allowed to resign on the grounds of ill-health. The spokesman said he saw no reason for believing there was any other cause.

Cholera Certificates

Beginning today all persons crossing the Soochow Creek bridges into the Hongkew area will be required to have cholera inoculation certificates issued either by the S.M.C. or the French Municipal Council, it was announced yesterday by Japanese naval authorities.

The certificates must have been issued within three months, it was stated.

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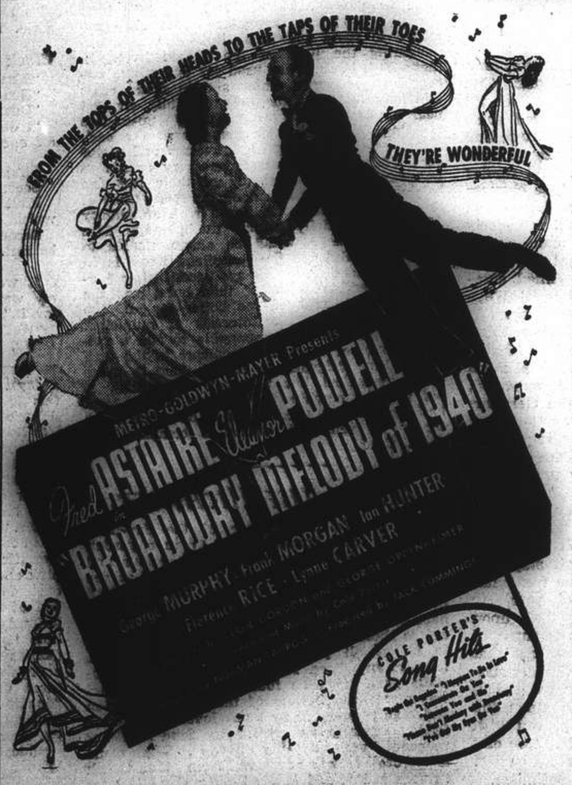
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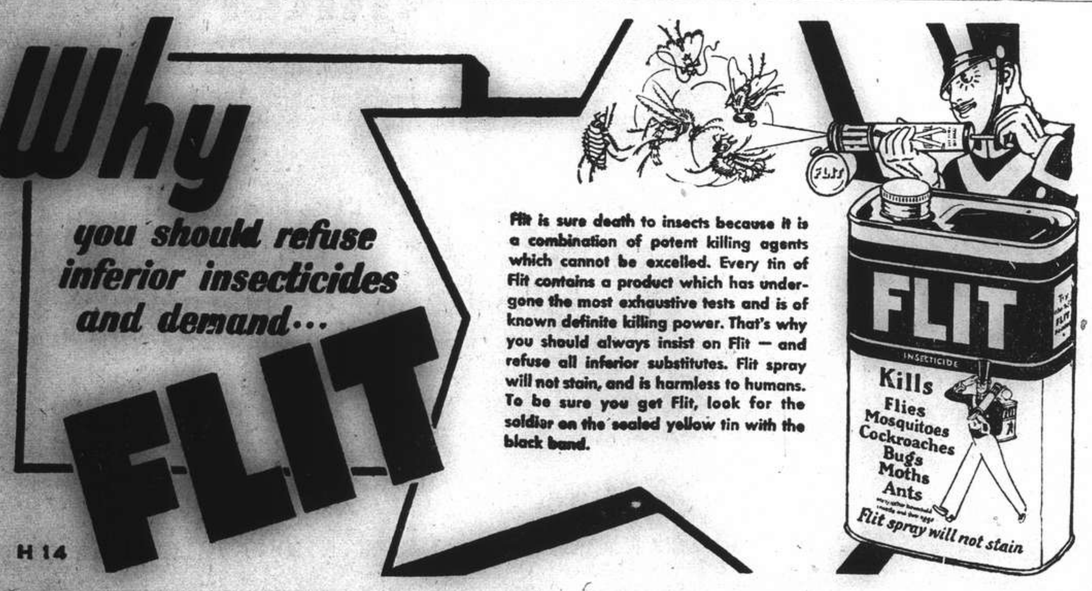
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IF AND WHEN

General Weygand's dramatic message to the Allied forces, that the fierce enemy pressure in the Battle of France represented "the last quarter of an hour" of the enemy's military effort, is, in the light of all that is happening, probably the truest estimate of the situation possible. It is clear that Herr Hitler is throwing everything into this battle. The next few days may be fraught with the gravest possibilities for either side. That the Allied communiqués have, since the commencement of this phase of the war, accurately set forth the situation is corroborated by the attitude of the Italians, and the confirmation of the view, that Italy will enter the war if and when Paris is captured, by Signor Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's "Il Telegrafo" in his weekly broadcast, is in the circumstances highly significant. Italy is determined to take no risk by entering the war unless convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that the Allies are bound to lose, and the fact that she has not already entered indicates considerable doubt in the mind of Signor Mussolini and his advisers as to the outcome of the present battle. Germany has a long way to go before her forces reach Paris. The capture of the capital does not necessarily mean the end of the war. Such an eventuality was contemplated in the early days of the last war. It would not have meant the end of the struggle then, and most certainly will not now. Herr Hitler is woefully behind his original timetable. A Domei report last week, containing the observations of a Netherlands diplomat, who was in Berlin prior to the onslaught on the Low Countries, and who managed to escape, stated that the confident boast in the German capital prior to May 10 was that the enemy would be in Paris by May 24. Every day that he is held up, and the slowness of his progress is sufficient indication of the manner in which he is being delayed, involves the extra expenditure in men and material which is already making such inroads into the resources which the Nazi Government accumulated for the purpose of launching a campaign which is rapidly becoming more *Krieg* than *Blitz*.

If the old method of placing pins in the map, which was so informative twenty-six years ago, is adopted now it is apt to create a false impression, and it is clear that some of the war correspondents have been following that method. Thus when one of them speaks of a crescent line centring upon Paris, which the Germans have succeeded in forming, suggesting that a huge pincerlike movement is commencing for the purpose of squeezing out Paris, he is merely taking into consideration those points which the German mechanized arm has reached miles ahead of the German infantry who are being successfully held by the Allied formations. Hence the claim that light mechanized units have reached the outskirts of Rouen does not mean that the German armies have swept round to the north-west of Paris but merely that advance guards have succeeded in doing so unsupported by those masses of bayonet strength without which the territory which has thus been infiltrated cannot be considered as definitely occupied. When the formations of infantry are considered it is clear that General Weygand's line has not been broken and that separated from their support which should have followed them closely as in Flanders an entirely different value has to be attached to the German mechanized units. It is important to remember that the Germans have not yet penetrated as far as they did in the early days of the last war, when with the employment of the last Allied reserves the enemy were thrown back from the Marne after months of rearguard action on the part of the Allies. It is reported that General Weygand is still holding back his massed reserves, which have not yet entered battle, so that a quantity of fresh troops are still available to him, when he decides that the first phase of this battle has ended and the time come for the counter-thrust upon which so much depends. The enemy forced to maintain a ceaseless onslaught are tiring at a greater rate than the Allies who in their defensive positions are not subjected to the same strain, though what they are enduring is severe enough in all conscience.

It may with safety be said that the Allied positions from the vicinity of Soissons to Sedan have undergone comparatively little change, and until the enemy can make a deep advance southwards and westwards in that area, together with consolidating their position in the Rouen area, the pincer-like movement which some correspondents profess to see cannot come into operation. It is probable that, before the Germans can effect any such movement, General Weygand will embark upon the counter-attack. The forces at his disposal are unknown, but all the cables which have been received since last Wednesday indicate that the front line has been held by just a sufficiency of men to meet the German onslaughts and render them as expensive as possible. The chances are, therefore, that he has a formidable striking force at his disposal, and is eagerly awaiting the time when he can make use of them. It is because of this that the quiet confidence expressed in official Allied communiqués has been possible. General Weygand sees the approaching end of the severity of the German thrust, and while nothing quite so dramatic as the Battle of the Marne, which defeated the German advance on Paris in 1914 and threw it back, is to be expected, there is reason to believe that the Germans will be stopped from making even that slow progress which they are effecting at present. For this reason the hesitancy shown in Italy to enter the war can be readily understood. Rome is not yet convinced that the Battle of France has been won by the enemy. The Allies are confident that they will have a long way to go before any such conviction will be felt. Each day that Rome stays out means another day in which the issue has been in doubt. Signor Mussolini wants to indulge in no such gamble as that upon which Herr Hitler is staking the fortunes of himself and his country, for he realizes that defeat will mean just as much the destruction of his own political career as it will mean that of Herr Hitler's. So upon the Battle of France which is being waged with such ferocity a great deal depends. The end is not yet in sight, but there is every reason to look to the future with a quiet optimism.

U.S. Leaders and Germany

The manner in which the tide of resentment against Germany is rising in the United States is clearly indicated by the publication of a proclamation signed by hundreds of prominent men in science, letters and commerce calling for an outright declaration of war against her. What has happened and what is still happening in Europe emphasizes the fact that, just as Earl Baldwin realized that the British frontier was along the Rhine, so also is that of the United States. That frontier may for the time being be along the Weygand line, but the full comprehension of German ideals and ambitions clearly show that an Allied defeat would lead to the destruction of American ideals, institutions and manner of living. A declaration of war need not necessarily mean that American troops would have to be sent to Europe. There is still a very strong, and understandable disinclination in the United States to do any such thing. Yet a declaration of war upon Germany would have important material and moral effects. It would have the immediate result of justifying the despatch to the Allies of every ounce of material which the United States could afford to dispose of, and thus assist in speeding up the securing of that superiority, especially in the air which is so essential to ultimate victory. The moral effect would be even greater. Germany has been roundly condemned for the brutalities she has committed. That in itself had a certain psychological effect throughout the world, but the fact that the United States had so clearly aligned herself with the Allies in the manner which these leaders of American thought propose would be even more effective, as bringing home to the smaller democracies, those who have not fallen under the heel of the old military jack-boot of the Nazis, as well as those who have, that the United States is keenly bent upon rendering assistance to the Allies who are fighting for the protection of the former and the rescue of the latter from a form of government which places a premium upon wickedness, and denies those rights of man for which he has struggled unceasingly through the centuries.

Mongol-Manchu Agreement

While nothing is known in Shanghai about the agreement reached between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo to define the frontier between the two nations, except the brief announcement that such an agreement has been reached, it is to be hoped that an end will be put to the chronic tension which has existed along that border ever since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. There has always existed a potentially dangerous situation in that area. The Outer Mongolian government represents in reality a Soviet expansion southwards, while the Manchoukuo government is under Japanese domination. Any clashes between the Outer Mongolians and the Manchoukuo government, therefore, mean clashes between the backers of the two nations which might be fanned into a major tragedy. It is to the advantage of both Japan and Soviet Russia at present that an agreement lessening the possibility of hostilities between them, even on a minor scale, should have been reached. The European situation is obviously bothering the Kremlin. The whole future of that continent may be at stake in the battle now being fought in France, and M. Stalin is too much of a realist not to understand that in the event of a German victory, it will be the turn of Russia to come under the Nazi sledge-hammer before long. Should such an eventuality occur, Russia would prefer to be able to face it without a threat to its Far Eastern provinces and interests. Japan is, to a less degree, in the same boat. Enormous forces are tied up in China, and the repeated declarations of Japanese statesmen have made it known to the world that the principal objective of Japanese diplomacy is to make an end of the "China Affair," in order to leave the nation free to tackle other urgent problems. With many of the greatest trading nations in the world locked in a death-struggle in which all their economic resources are being directed towards war, there are patently numerous markets open to exploitation. Can Japan effectively exploit these openings while the "China Affair" continues? Can Japan afford to devote its whole attention to China while the Russian bear remains to growl over frontier infringements in the north? If the frontiers of the north are settled amicably, both Russia and Japan will have their hands freed for tasks more immediately important to both of them.

Shanghai Fire Hazards

Strict control over all premises in the Settlement should be exercised with a view to reducing, not only the fire hazard but also the ever increasing number of human victims, let alone the tremendous losses resulting from conflagrations which seem to be more numerous each year. An excellent though tragic example is the fire which destroyed a Chinese-style pharmacy on N. Honan Road early yesterday morning, when the owner of the firm saw with his own eyes how the corpses of six of his relatives were lowered to the pavement while his wife is now being detained in hospital with burn wounds which may turn out to be fatal. Subsequent inspection of the premises revealed that a considerable quantity of oil and other highly inflamable liquids were stored on the first floor while a whole room was full of matches. There can be no doubt in that goods and materials stored on premises must be in keeping with the business carried on there. Thus a paint-shop, for instance will of necessity need stocks of inflamable liquids, but these could be stored in fire-proof rooms, and residence, particularly cooking on such premises should be prohibited, even though such a measure could be enforced with difficulty only since there is such a scarcity in accommodation in the city. Elsewhere, industrial premises as well as business establishments are regularly visited by what is called the "Fire Police." These men, experts in their jobs, through advice and if necessary, punishment, see to it that the slightest fire hazard is done away with. It has been clearly shown in that the number of fires and the resultant damage has declined in most cities of the world. In Shanghai, the problem is a most difficult one. Houses, so flimsy that it is literally dangerous to enter them, are permitted to stand and to be inhabited, thus endangering the lives of the people living in them. Fire buckets are used for everything except the prescribed water and in many cases one may find that the hose carefully encased near hydrants in comparatively up-to-date buildings, is missing or being used for such things as the washing of stair-cases and motor cars. Shanghai residents have every reason to be proud of the efficiency of their two fire brigades, for they are among the finest units of their kind in the world, faced with an infinity of problems daily which the average Fire Officer elsewhere would be almost unable to cope with. But all this excellent work is in vain if present conditions are permitted to prevail. Prevention is better than cure, and the sooner this is realized the better for all. The argument that in the interests of municipal economy it would be impossible to add a sufficient number of qualified officers to the staff of the Fire Brigades, to enable them to make these periodical but thorough inspections, is not acceptable while the absence of any legal basis for efficient prosecution of offenders could surely be remedied within a comparatively short time.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

June 9.—We noticed one of the day-lilies making a most attractive display in a garden today: the flowers were orange in colour and very large. It does appear a shame that the flowers last for only one day; but the plant produces such a good succession, that it perhaps does not matter that the individual blooms are so short-lived. The day-lily does not appear to be at all particular regarding treatment, it grows anywhere. The yellow species *Hemerocallis flava* is to be found in any out-of-the-way-place: the flowers of the plant are eaten and highly esteemed by many lovers of Chinese food; personally, we are not too fond of dishes prepared with day-lily flowers. The name *Hemerocallis* was derived from the Greek *nemera* a day, and *kallas* beauty (beautiful for a day). The Yucca is beginning to flower also: this is a very stately plant commonly called Adam's Needle. The dense clusters of sword-like leaves are ornamental throughout the year, while the plants bearing erect panicles of bell-shaped flowers are most attractive in a group, or planted as specimens on the lawn, or along an avenue. They are also charming arranged in a large vase; they last such a long time in water. We saw a few plants of our favourite climber in full flower the other day: we refer to the clematis. They were planted together with a pink climbing rose and their blue flowers showers to advantage. There was also a bed of that charming annual delphinium "blue butterfly" nearby: it was a mass of delphinium blue and what a gorgeous sight it was. The dahlias are coming into flower too. There is always something interesting in the garden these days and despite their drawbacks, the "double-deckers" do give us the opportunity of peeping into other people's gardens as we pass by. The dahlias in flower at present are being produced from tubers left in the ground all the Winter or stored during the cold weather and replanted in the Spring.—W.J.K.

ENGLISH POSTAL HISTORY

Centenary of Stamp This Year

This year we celebrate the centenary of the first issue of the postage stamp. Had it not been for the present holocaust over Europe, a lenient government might have given their official blessing by restoring the penny postage; but Hitler decreed otherwise—observes M. Lovett Turnèr in the "Field" of May 4.

When, early in 1837, Sir Rowland Hill proposed the adoption of our universal penny postage, prepaid by the means of an adhesive stamp, he little knew what a benefit he was bestowing on mankind. When the recipient had to pay for the pleasure of receiving a letter it was often returned through lack of money with which to pay the postage. Then, indeed, was the letter "dead," for nothing more was heard of it. The picture we have of Sir Rowland Hill with the poor cottage woman is too well known to bear repetition, but did he guess that often a secret sign was made on the wrapper which revealed if all were well with the writer, or if the news inside was worth the payment due? Even in those days it appears that the Government was a prey to the wangler.

It was due to the perseverance of Sir Rowland that the penny post became general for the whole of England, though the credit for an organized post dates back many centuries. Even King John made a note of the payment for "Messengers" in the early part of the twelfth century.

During the reigns that followed, a regular system of posts was used, with special relays of horses always ready to carry the rider to his destination. James I established a regular post between England and Scotland, which took six days for the double journey; but it was Charles I who, with his genius for obtaining money from his subjects, first allowed merchants and traders to use his State postal service—to the benefit of the Exchequer and the improvement of trade generally. Even with these extra advantages the post was far from being a convenience. Postmen travelled by horseback and the charges were rated at 2d. for every 80 miles. No regular post existed for London deliveries.

Within a very short time six branches of this penny post were opened in the city. Even then it often took 10 hours for letters to be delivered to Hampstead.

Meanwhile, the Duke of York, who was virtually the head of the Post Office, saw the steady streams of profit going into the pockets of others and, naturally, objected. A law case followed, in which Murray lost the day, and the penny post and Royal Mail were amalgamated, the manager of the penny post keeping his position and the Duke taking the profits.

Adhesive Stamp Introduced

For the following century the post continued to improve its service, but it was to Sir Rowland Hill that we owe the adhesive stamp that we all know. It was three years after the introduction of the penny post for the whole of Britain that the postage stamp came into use. That was in 1840, and it was heralded by the world-famous "Penny Black" and "Twopenny Blue." During the following years the system gradually spread over Europe until, to-day, 200 countries have their own stamps and about 62,000 different varieties have been issued.

The collecting of rare and interesting stamps soon became an interesting, and not unprofitable, hobby. King George V, who was a keen philatelist, started his collection in his early youth and when he died there were 200 albums containing his philatelic treasures. Amongst them was a stamp for which he paid £1,400, a 2d. Blue "Post Office" Mauritius. Today it is catalogued at £5,000. King Leopold, ex-King Alfonso, King Fuad and President Roosevelt are all stamp enthusiasts.

One thing leads to another. Without the postage stamp there would be no friendly pillar box waiting at the corner for our letters. There is a personal touch about its ever-open mouth and scarlet uniform that nothing else possesses, for in it we can drop our most intimate thoughts with little fear of loss or molestation. A century ago pillar boxes were unknown. To-day they are in every village and hamlet. Even Hartland, which is sixteen miles from the railway, has its daily collection and deliveries. Fashions change and even pillar boxes vary. There is the blunt, honest-to-goodness one on Bewley Common, Laycock, Wiltshire, and a slender, fluted column that stands at Mudeford, Hants. Yet both have survived the day when maidens, in crinolines and tiny pork-pie hats, hesitated before committing their innocent love letters into their care.

IN PARENTHESIS

Sport and Music

The Army and Navy were playing a game of football. The Army was leading 5-1, when a Cockney soldier remarked: "Aint they plying bad?"

"Who's plying bad?" asked one of the Navy's lads, taking off his coat.

"The band," replied the soldier.

* * *

Mobilization Rules

During preparation of a Command Staff Exercise, a sergeant-major, in a great hurry, dashed into the clerks' office and found all the clerks had gone to lunch, except one young recruit.

"Fetch me the colonel's 'mob' regulations," he commanded.

The young soldier fixed the warrant officer with innocent eyes, and asked, "What mob is he in, sir?"

* * *

One Left Over

Mary was told by her mistress that the previous maid had been discharged owing to the discovery of a follower in the kitchen.

She said she never had followers.

A few evenings later the mistress smelled tobacco smoke, and went into the kitchen to investigate.

A soldier was found hiding in the coal cellar and an explanation demanded.

"He must have been left over by the last maid, mum," said Mary.

* * *

Clock Stories

"What time is it by your watch?"

"Quarter to."

"Quarter to what?"

"I don't know—times got so bad I had to lay off one of the hands."

First Nut: What time is it?

Second Nut: Quarter after fourteen.

First Nut: What are you talking about? A watch only runs up to twelve.

Second Nut: I know that. My watch must be fast.

"I woke up last night with the feeling that my watch was gone, so I got up and looked for it."

"Well, was it gone?"

"No, but it was going."

French Hurl Back Nazi Drive Towards Paris

Waves of German Assaults Result in Great Slaughter; Defenders Fighting Savagely To Save Capital; Enemy 34 Miles Away

Paris, June 10.

SPURRED by orders to save Paris at all costs, French troops early this morning reported that they were hurling back waves of German assaults on the Aisne with terrific slaughter of the Germans as the "crucial hour" found Nazi tanks racing for the French capital along the Seine Valley and reaching a point only 34 miles away. The German menace was so near that the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Paris evacuated during the night to Bordeaux. Despite the German threat to send a column of tanks rumbling into Paris, the Government reiterated that no industries possessing war contracts could evacuate the city without obtaining special permits. The French were reported to be fighting savagely as German forces threatened to smash through to Paris.

Four Million Men Locked in Battle

Modern and Total War with Pace Greatly Speeded, Says French Correspondent

Paris, June 9.

Four million men were locked in vicious fighting along a 250-mile front from the sea to the Montmedy region today as the four-day Battle of France raged with growing fury, Havas correspondents in the lines reported tonight.

The main German thrust today was delivered against the Champagne sector, where fighting was particularly intense between noon and 2 p.m. Allied lines of resistance held intact against repeated attacks, however.

The enemy also launched do-or-die attacks south of Aumale and south of Montdidier, while east of Beauvais French troops continued a strategic movement of withdrawal, it was learned from the war correspondents' latest reports.

Soissons and its environs were the scene of a series of attacks and counter-attacks, with the tide of battle flowing first one way, then the other. The final result of the day's fighting was not apparent late this afternoon.

Mass Attacks

The German Air Force engaged in heavy activity today throughout the hours of daylight, carrying out mass attacks on Allied communication lines in the Paris region. Bombing was especially heavy in the Pontoise area.

One hundred German divisions were hurled into the Battle of France today, the Havas correspondents' reports stated in confirmation of earlier despatches. A complete feature story on the fighting was sent in by one of the men, who wrote:

"All sorts of units participated today in the fighting from the sea, in the west, to the forests, in the east. This fighting certainly constitutes the greatest battle the world has ever seen; it is a battle of a relentlessness, variety and complexity hitherto unknown.

4,000,000 Men Fighting

"More than 4,000,000 men started fighting this morning. The invader attacks on land and in the air. The Allies resist and counter-attack. The modern and classic types of war inter-lock.

"While fighting on land proceeds, planes in successive waves fly over the rear areas and destroy attacking formations of troops and columns of tanks.

"This is modern war, waged in its highest degree. And all the while, a mellow sun shines peacefully over French fields and woods in which a gigantic struggle is waged midst the thunder of guns and the rattle of light arms.

"This is modern and total war,' the Havas correspondent continued. 'Quiet villages are now in flames, and there are so many of these; never has such a large number of fires been seen behind the German lines.

"Today, with the pace of war greatly speeded, there is no trench warfare as such. There are no long, grave-like trenches in an endless line across the battlefields. There are only scattered, well camouflaged 'positions of resistance.'

"Each day at dusk, troops begin to move. On the rivers; pontoons are placed in position by the Germans to receive planking, and sappers work under the shroud of night to build bridges over which their mechanized units and infantry can attack at dawn.

"But at this time of the month, the nights are comparatively clear, and the enemy's sappers do not work unobserved. French warplanes then take to the air and bomb them and destroy their half-built bridges.

Attack at Dawn

"At dawn, enemy tanks, monstrous yet stocky, lumber up to the attack. Our guns begin firing, sometimes at a distance, sometimes at pointblank range.

"Seventy-five's are in constant use, and they have more than proved their effectiveness against the enemy's mechanized units. Where 24-mm. anti-tank guns have failed, the famous 75's have won out. They are now extensively used on the shifting war front.

"Each farm today is a small fort. Forests are great traps which each side tries to avoid. This is modern war, with every weapon of destruction known to man thrown into the fray in desperate attempts to swing the balance.—Havas.

Czechs Urged to Rise Against Nazis

Independence Guaranteed When Allies Win

London, June 10.

The Minister of Information, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, in a radio broadcast yesterday addressed "to the Czech people", called on the Czechs to break their Nazi shackles and revolt "when you see Germany beginning to stagger under the strain of the war."

Mr. Duff-Cooper assured the Czech people that the present war would give them the opportunity soon to arise as they did during the World War "and once more erect a free country in the centre of Europe."—United Press.

On the eastern end of the battle line the French "stopped dead a great attack," according to last night's communique which was written by General Maxime Weygand, Allied Generalissimo, himself.

North of the Vouziers and Argonne sectors, fifteen miles southeast of Rethel, the Germans dropped parachute troops beind the French lines but they were surrounded, the communique said.

"Despite their fatigue and numerical inferiority, our troops continue to fight with ardour and heroism," the communique concluded.—United Press.

Last Quarter Hour Explained

Paris, June 10.

A high military authority says the reference in General Weygand's order on Sunday to "the last quarter of an hour," finds an explanation in the fact that German material is undergoing exceptional wear and tear. All information from prisoners and as result of reconnaissances are said to be agreed on this.

In his message to the army yesterday, General Weygand appealed to French troops to "hold firm," as "we are facing the last quarter of an hour, which might prove decisive."—Reuter.

French Counter-Attack

Paris, June 10.

French forces, rallying to the order "Fight without thought of retiring," launched a strong counter-offensive late yesterday against the German juggernaut which earlier had smashed its way to within 34 miles of Paris.

The French counter-attack set ablaze a 500-mile front from the North Sea to Switzerland along which every gun was thundering on both sides of the lines in the greatest battle in the history of the world.

The French war communique last night admitted that the Germans had driven their advance units to the region of Gisors, 34 miles northwest of the Paris suburbs, and had reached the Seine River at Pont de Larche, below Rouen.

Some German "advance reconnaissance units," the communique said, already have reached the outskirts of Rouen which is the main Seine port for Paris.

Claiming that Chancellor Adolf Hitler's "risk all" offensive already has cost Germany 400,000 casualties, the French late yesterday counter-attacked in the Fere-en Tardenois Plateau sector in a desperate effort to prevent the Germans from crossing the Marne at Chateau Thierry.

1,500,000 Nazis Involved

Chancellor Hitler yesterday hurled an estimated 1,500,000 troops into the blasting German drive as the Battle of France reached the "crucial hour." Paris was critically threatened by German encirclement on both the east and west.

East of the Argonne Forest and on to the Swiss border the giant guns of the Maginot and Siegfried Lines swelled the din yesterday of the greatest battle ever fought. On other fronts the battle was being fought mostly in the open, even without trenches, French military officials admitted.

French reports said, however, that Chancellor Hitler's massed tanks had been "dislocated" by the efficiency of Gen. Maxime Weygand's rearline traps and that in a desperate effort to achieve a "knockout blow," Germany had thrown 1,500,000 troops into savage frontal assaults all along the curving battle line drawing ever closer to Paris.

34 Miles Away

Thus the armies of France last night were battling against the claws of a great steel pincers closing around Paris—about 34 miles away on the northwest and 47 miles away on the north-east.

Gen. Weygand, Allied generalissimo, said his order of the day, however, that the "Enemy has sustained considerable losses and will soon reach the end of his efforts."

The same order called on the French troops to fight "without thought of retiring."

Biggest Battle in History

From the North Sea to Switzerland along a continuous front of 500 miles, the biggest battle in the history of the world was being fought last night with the fate of Europe and the world hanging in the balance.

Between ninety and a hundred German divisions pressed against the French lines late yesterday with all the might Chancellor Adolf Hitler had previously held back. Throwing 1,800,000 troops into battle, Chancellor Hitler was believed to be staking everything on the outcome of the Battle of France.

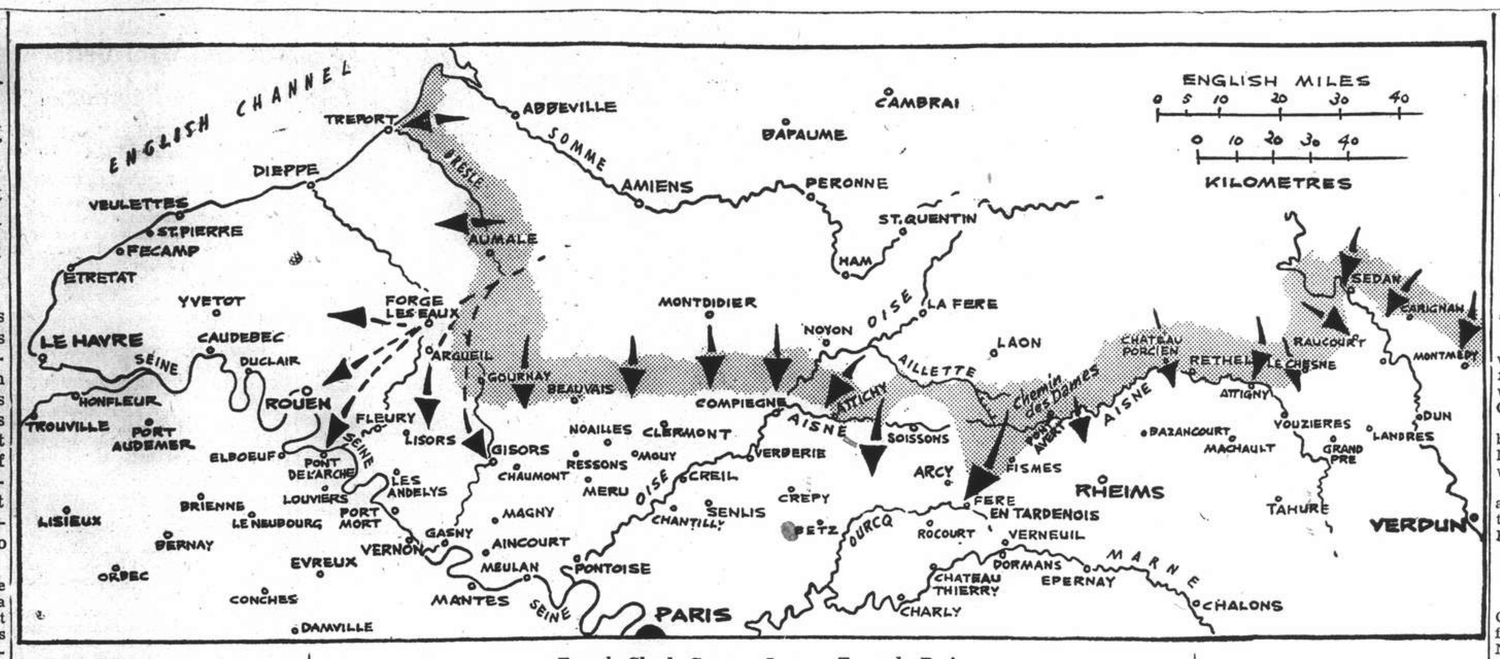
The power of forty fresh German divisions was felt throughout the day yesterday and there was a steady withdrawal of French troops under that fierce new pressure, French reports admitted.

The Allies, however, were said to have kept up an unbroken front and Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied Generalissimo, still was holding back his massed reserves which have not yet entered into the battle, according to French reports.

20 Miles Advance

The success of the Germans in throwing bridgeheads across the Aisne River caused the French to retreat in the sector around Soissons and south of Chemin-des-Dames. Despite five days of fierce fighting, however, the total German advance in that sector has been only twenty miles, French military dispatches said.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)



French Check German Lunges Towards Paris

Although German columns increased the intensity of their drive towards Paris, the French defenders refused to allow appreciable progress while taking a tremendous toll of Nazi lives. The strongest drive by the invaders was on the German right flank yesterday where unsupported tank columns reached Gisors, about 34 miles from the French capital.

Frenchmen Never Won More Glory

British Press Express Optimism, Admiration; Huge Nazi Losses

London, June 10.

Restrained satisfaction marks comment by the "Daily Telegraph" on the war situation. The newspaper says it is calculated in Paris that Germany has flung into the struggle between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 men, in addition to those of the armoured divisions.

"It is an effort on a colossal scale in the masses of tanks and bombers launched against French defences, in the masses of 'cannon fodder' which the Nazi command is prepared to drive into the furnace, and in the vast extent of the battle-front.

"To praise the indomitable courage with which the French Army obeyed orders to fight without a thought of retreat would be idle. Frenchmen have never won greater glory than in this "battle of France."

With all the help our Air Force can give—and it has not been inactive or ineffective—the French task is stern. Every effort must be made to increase the striking power of our air attack and to reinforce British troops who are fighting on the west of the line. But that long line through these critical hours has to be held by the French Army.

Foch's Order Recalled

Foot-by-foot defence of the ground was Foch's order to break the desperate German offensive in 1918. Foot by foot in 1940 the French have withdrawn on sections of their long line.

"Thus far, despite the tremendous mechanical weight and reckless sacrifice of men in the German offensive there has been no grave breach of the integrity and continuity of the French front. There is danger at more than one point, but while the front remains unbroken and is not constrained to sacrifice an important line we may be well satisfied.

"The Germans have been made to pay very dearly in men and munitions for the ground they have gained. The German need of a decision must be desperately urgent. The difficulty of maintaining supplies for such an attack under continual bombing must be cumulative. General Maxime Weygand is confident that an end of the effort will come soon. Let us remember 1918."

Ray of Hope

The "News Chronicle" declares: "The mounting German offensive is the most formidable ever staged in the history of wars and the situation of the French, though not desperate, is very serious. But in the very magnitude of the assault there is a ray of hope. It is now more certain than ever that Hitler is throwing into this battle everything he possesses in the hope he can achieve a decisive victory before the autumn. It is all or nothing for him."

Under the heading "Battle of Millions" the "Daily Herald" comments: "This is the sixth morning of the great battle in Northern France. The conflict is terrible. The issue hangs ominously in the balance.

"By now we know the French have yielded some ground in the centre and west. Such was inevitable. So colossal an expenditure of arms and men by the enemy is bound to produce some effect. But if every 25 miles of French territory have to be won at this cost, how much longer can Germany keep up the pressure?" Reuter.

Artillery Thunders On the Rhine

Maginot Line Answers Guns of West Wall

Paris, June 10.

The phrase in yesterday's order by General Maxime Weygand, Supreme Commander of all the Allied Forces, regarding possible development of the battle as far as the Swiss frontier, has drawn attention to the Rhine front.

No special indications about this reached Paris last night, but it was recalled that several days ago the Germans opened violent artillery fire on certain points of the Swiss frontier.

Resumption of artillery activity on both sides of the Rhine is reported in newspapers at Basle.

Fire is directed particularly against fortified lines and railways.—Reuter.

Latest R.A.F. Casualty List Issued

London, June 10.

The Air Ministry has issued a casualty list containing the names of 248 officers and men of the Air Force.

They include 23 killed in action, 24 wounded in action, 150 missing, 26 killed or died on active service. Nine officers and men previously reported missing are now stated to be prisoners.

Among them is Acting Wing-Commander H. M. Mellor, who at one time was Air Equerry and Assistant Pilot to the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales.—Reuter.

Mr. Roosevent Making Important Statement

Washington, June 10.

President Roosevelt will make a "very important pronouncement relating to the war and the present state of international affairs" at 6.15 p.m. E.S.T. (8.15 a.m. Shanghai daylight saving time, Tuesday), the White House announced today. The President will make the important pronouncement at the University of Virginia at Charlotteville, and it will be broadcast by all American radio networks. Later, the President's speech will be rebroadcast in seven foreign languages for listeners abroad. —United Press.

Warning to Italy?

New York, June 10.

A Rome dispatch to the "New York Times" states: "According to all accounts here, President Roosevelt has told Signor Mussolini that if he intervened (in the war) it would precipitate a series of grave incidents."—Reuter.

German Bombers Over Paris

Another Wave of Night Attacks; Hot Fire From French Batteries

Paris, June 10.

Scores of swift French fighting planes soared over Paris today and desperately battled German bombers which attempted to blast the city but which succeeded only in heavily bombing the outskirts of the capital.

Anti-aircraft fire reached a terrific pitch at 7 a.m. today as wave after wave of German bombers attempted to break through air defences and unload bombs on the capital.

French pursuits planes were seen locked in furious combat with big German bombers over the city. A few bombs were dropped on the city proper, but the majority of explosives landed on the outskirts and suburbs of Paris.

There was no official estimate of casualties available.

The thud of bombs falling on the outskirts, however, was audible in the city, indicating that numerous bombs must have been dropped.

The muffled sound of heavy artillery was also heard in the city and seemed to come from an area northwest of Paris. During the early morning hours shortly after midnight flashes of artillery batteries were visible in Paris.

German planes droned over Paris at 1.45 a.m. today (10.45 a.m. Monday, Shanghai Daylight Saving Time) in another wave of night attacks on the French capital which began at dusk last night.

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Devastating Work by Royal Air Force Behind German Lines

Troop Concentrations, Armoured Vehicles, Oil Depots, Ammunition Dumps Destroyed

London, June 10.

"THROUGHOUT Saturday, medium bombers of the Royal Air Force continued their attacks on enemy lines of communication including road junctions and river crossings behind the fighting front," declares a communique issued by the Air Ministry last night.

"Troop concentrations and columns of armoured fighting vehicles were also bombed. Two of our aircraft are missing. These operations continued during the night.

The north-eastern entrances to Amiens and key-points in the Abbeville area were attacked by our heavy bombers. Ammunition dumps concealed in wooded areas of Ardennes were blown up.

"Other formations of heavy bombers made night attacks on military objectives over a wide area, ranging from the Ardennes to Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command made bombing and machine-gun attacks on oil storage tanks at Ghent during the night. Extensive damage was done and many fires were started. All aircraft engaged in these night operations returned.

"Our fighters yesterday shot down ten enemy aircraft, including seven bombers. Two of our aircraft are missing."

Nazi Planes Shot Down

A bulletin by the Ministry states: "Eight R.A.F. Hurricane fighters patrolling the fighting zone in France yesterday met a formation of 20 Heinkel 111 bombers and shot down six. Ten Messerschmitt 109 fighters which were escorting the enemy bombers, were unable to give them effective protection against the Hurricane attack. One Messerschmitt was also shot down. Two Hurricane are missing."

Describing the bombing of oil depots at Ghent, another bulletin says: "One cluster of tanks was already blazing fiercely when a second wave of bombers arrived. Therefore, they placed their bombs on other oil reservoirs surrounded by flames. When the following aircraft found that these targets were already set on fire, they aimed their bombs so as to widen the burning areas—every time successfully. So widespread and high were the flames from the oil tanks that one pilot in the last stage of the attack thought it to be waste of bombs to drop any more in the cauldron.

"The flames revealed five railway lines, two of which were filled with covered waggons. The pilot was able to obtain very precise results on the unexpected targets. As the waggons blew up, there was a succession of great explosions. There were explosions, followed by eruptions of black smoke, when another aircraft made four hits on a further section of large oil containers. The pilot of another aircraft released all his bombs in a single salvo, setting at least two more oil tanks on fire. He then flew low, machine-gunning other tanks, and set fire to escaping fuel with tracer bullets, adding to the scene of flaming ruin.

"From nightfall until shortly before daybreak, heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force were almost continuously in action against military objectives in Germany and the battle-zone in northern France," reveals a third bulletin.

"Enemy reinforcements moving up towards the line of the Somme offensive were bombed and harassed by machine-gun fire, ammunition dumps were destroyed and lines of communication in many parts of back areas were cut by low-level bombing attacks.

"Other sections of the raiding force penetrated German defences and attacked marshalling yards and railway junctions at key-points between Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian frontier, setting goods trains on fire, blocking tunnels and disorganizing rail traffic.

"On the Somme front, Abbeville was heavily attacked soon after dark by a section of heavy bombers. Two direct hits were scored on the main railway bridge, completely demolishing one end of it. In a second raid on the town two hours later, high-explosive bombs were dropped, and one salvo apparently hit an ammunition store, for the burst was followed by a terrific explosion which lit up the town and violently rocked the aircraft above it.

Bridge Destroyed

"In an attack on a town eight miles west of Abbeville, a railway and road-bridge over the Somme estuary were repeatedly hit, one salvo bursting on top of an anti-aircraft battery which was defending the bridge. A parachute flare dropped after the attacks showed that the northern span of the bridge had completely collapsed.

"Enemy troops and supply columns were attacked, as well as forests where enemy forces sought cover. Bombs dropped on a column of heavy vehicles in the forest of Boulern struck a lorry with ammunition which blew up and set the wood ablaze. After a salvo of bombs dropped in Bois de Chimay, several explosions occurred as ammunition or petrol dumps went up in flames.

"Road and rail junctions from Amiens to Charleville in the south and to Valenciennes in the north were attacked. Eight direct hits on a railway junction at Charleville demolished the track of the main line and warehouses and set petrol containers afire. The railway siding crowded with loaded goods waggons was left blazing.

"At Valenciennes, an oil storage plant was bombed. It exploded and flames of 500 feet were visible 50 miles away; black smoke 7,000 feet high covered the area within a few minutes.

Raids in Germany

"In Germany, marshalling yards near Dueren and Euskirchen were bombed and large fires started. A large convoy of vehicles near Wavre, south-east of Brussels, was machine-gunned for 20 minutes. The enemy-occupied aerodromes of Abbeville and Eibhoven, in Holland, were also raided during the night, and fierce fires were seen to break out on Abbeville aerodrome."

Describing daylight air attacks behind German lines in France, the bulletin states: "Enemy transport columns were scattered and flung into confusion, tanks were heavily bombed, armoured cars and motor lorries were reduced by direct hits to twisted wreckage, and marching troops machine-gunned, when British bombers ranged over the German right wing on the Bresle and Somme, delivering a series of shallow and deep dive-bombing attacks.

"A detachment of German cavalry with transports stampeded in all directions when bombers approached. One hundred incendiary bombs were dropped by shallow-diving bombers on petrol dumps in a wood near Abbeville. There was a tremendous explosion, and the wood was a raging mass of flames."—Reuter.

German Invader Dies In England

London, June 10.

A German officer who was taken prisoner when his plane crashed in a garden in East Suffolk on Saturday morning, died in hospital yesterday.—Reuter.

Leaders of Literature, Science, in U.S. Urge Immediate War Declaration

Manifesto to German People Says Americans Already Aligned With Allies Against Nazi Destroyers

Washington, June 9.

Outright declaration of war on Nazi Germany by the United States was urged by hundreds of prominent American men of science, letters and commerce, in a public proclamation today.

"Germans!" the proclamation began, "The United States' programme of national defence shows that it has already ranged itself at the side of the Allies....

"From the American point of view, Nazi Germany is the mortal enemy of our ideals, our institutions, our very manner of living.

"What we have, what we are, we hope to be, can now be defended along the Weygand Front. That is why all our disposable air, naval and military material should be used immediately to help defend our common, Allied front....

"But these resources alone cannot be supplied rapidly enough to stop the German advance and parry the eventual German attack on American interests.

"The United States," the proclamation concluded, "must immediately and officially recognize the facts and logic of the situation by declaring that a state of war exists between itself and Germany."—Havas.

All Possible Help Urged

Washington, June 10.

Mr. William Allen White, noted Kansas editor, acting in the capacity of chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, proposed that the United States make public a declaration of its intention to aid Britain and France with "material, economic and moral resources."

Col. Henry Stimson, former Secretary of State, in a letter to the New York's "Herald Tribune," urged unlimited supplies of food, munitions and armaments for the Allies as well as universal military training in the United States.

Gen. James G. Harbord, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force during the World War and a Shanghai visitor in 1938, said he fully agreed with advocation for unlimited supplies of planes and armaments for the Allies by the United States. Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in the World War, previously suggested such aid.

Mr. White said that assurances by the United States of material, economic and moral aid would bolster the morale of the Allies to such an extent that their "endurance would know "almost no limits."

He proposed a programme for immediate and substantial measures. The famed editorial writer warned that the next 60 days "may hold the fate of free men of the world for centuries to come."

A delegation representing the committee today will present to the White House a petition urging the fullest possible American support to the Allies. The petition bears more than 25,000 signatures.—United Press.

British Seize Italian Ship

Positive Action Taken By Contraband Control; More Tension Reported

Rome, June 10.

Tension between Italy and the Allies mounted again today after Rome Radio announced that the British Navy had intercepted the 24,000-ton trans-Atlantic Italian liner Vulcania and escorted her to Gibraltar.

The British Navy's action came within 24 hours of a statement by the Italian Minister of Economic Welfare, Sig. Luca Pietro Marchi, declaring that the Allied naval blockade of Italy was illegal and an infringement on Italian sovereignty.

The seizure of the Vulcania was seen in some circles here as an indication that the Allies had abandoned their policy of attempting to appease Italy by relaxing contraband control against Italian ships.

New sezures of Italian ships, however, might greatly increase the likelihood of Italy's entry into the European war this week, some informed quarters said.

Britain's new action against Italian shipping followed another Italian warning to Britain yesterday by Sig. Giovanni Ansaldo, prominent Italian newspaper editor who is generally regarded as a foreign Office spokesman.

Important Speech By Il Duce Today

Rome, June 10.

Signor Mussolini is expected to make an important speech this afternoon. Black Shirts have been summoned to meet at various points in Rome at 5 p.m., and then to march to the Palazzo Venezia, outside Il Duce's office.—Reuter.

Embassy Officials Warned

Rome, June 10.

Crowds in thousands are gathering in the square in anticipation of the speech and hundreds of Black Shirts have been detailed to keep order. Officials of the British Embassy have been warned, in view of the temper of the people, to remain indoors.—United Press.

Sig. Giovanni told Italy's armed forces in a nationwide radio broadcast last night that Italy would join Germany in attacking Britain as soon as France has been conquered by Germany.

Sig. Ansaldo's broadcast, in which he predicted the early collapse of the French armies, led to reports that Italy was preparing to intervene and offer separate peace terms to France.

Such Italian peace terms with France, it was reported, would include demands for complete satisfaction of Italy's territorial claims against France. The alternative to French acceptance of such terms, it was reported, would be Italy's immediate entrance into the war on the side of Germany.

Meanwhile, preparations for Italy's immediate entrance into the conflict were pushed to the limit as thousands of new recruits came pouring into Rome and other large cities throughout Italy.

"The hour has arrived in which all Italian vindications will be realized," Sig. Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, said in a speech at Cremona yesterday in the presence of Herr Rudolf Hess, Deputy to Chancellor Adolf Hitler.—United Press.

Attack in North Africa?"

Rome, June 10.

The view of some political observers in Rome, that the strategy of the Axis Powers provides for Italy's entry into the war if and when Paris falls, was confirmed last night by Signor Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's newspaper "Il Telegrafo," in his weekly broadcast to Italian troops.

"The nomination by Il Duce of Marshal de Bono to command the army of the south has great significance, and our comrades, who already form part of that army, will probably be the advance guard of this new struggle."

Foreign diplomatic and journalistic circles are wondering whether the apparently continuous postponements of Italian intervention are due to last-hour hesitation or are based on considerations of foreign policy.

The Duce, it is believed, is refraining from action at the instance of Herr Hitler, who is thought to be afraid of Russian reaction if war broke out in the Balkans. Russia is rumoured to be shifting troops from the Rumanian to the Polish frontier. It is, therefore, said to be very much to Germany's interest that the Mediterranean and South-East Europe should remain calm while all her forces are concentrated on France.—Reuter.

Partial Blackout Ordered

Rome, June 10.

A partial blackout has been ordered throughout Italy tonight.—Reuter.

Norway Now Capitulates; Allies Depart

King Haakon Orders "Cease Fire," Then Sails For England

London, June 10.

British and French troops have withdrawn from northern Norway following the decision of the Norwegian authorities to capitulate to the Germans.

The withdrawal is said to have been carried out with the foreknowledge and understanding of the Norwegian King and Government.

It is reported that King Haakon, after issuing a proclamation ordering the cessation of operations, sailed for Britain aboard a warship.—Reuter.

King Haakon's Proclamation

Stockholm, June 10.

King Haakon and Crown Prince Olaf of Norway issued a proclamation from Tromsoe announcing that the Norwegian army had been ordered to cease fire.

The dire necessities of war, the proclamation said, compelled the Allies to centre their forces on other fronts. Norwegian troops, now deprived of war supplies, chiefly ammunition and planes, are no longer in a position to continue the fight and will consequently take part in operations outside the country.

With a view to avoiding further devastation, the proclamation added, the King and the Norwegian Government decided to follow the advice of the Norwegian High Command and order the 'cease fire'.

The Parliament, army and navy have approved of the King's decision. Finally, the Government has been reshuffled with a view to representing all political parties.—Havas.

Fighting in Norway Ceases

Berlin, June 10.

Hostilities in northern Norway ceased at midnight last night, authorized Nazi quarters confirmed today. The Norwegian Army has sent negotiators to the German lines, they said, but added that they were unable to say whether any document of capitulation already had been signed.—United Press.

Swedish Confirmation

Stockholm, June 10

Informed Norwegian and Swedish sources here confirmed reports last night that a surrender agreement had been signed with Germany by Gen. Fleischer, commanding the Norwegian sixth division.

Negotiations for ending the war in northern Norway have been under way for some time, it was understood here. The Norwegian Army and Government were understood to have reached an agreement with England before the Norwegian Army signed the surrender agreement with Germany.—United Press.

Fears for the safety of King Haakon of Norway, the Crown Prince and members of the Norwegian Government were felt in official circles here last night in view of the Anglo-German naval battle off Narvik, Norway, on Saturday.

Reports received here, it was recalled, said that the Norwegian King and his Government had left Norway with the Allied forces which evacuated Narvik on Saturday prior to the surrender of the Norwegian Army yesterday.

Berlin reports of the naval battle claimed that the British aircraft carrier Glorious, a large British transport, a destroyer, a tanker and another smaller ship had been sunk by two German battleships.

Officials here feared that the Norwegian King and his Government might have been on one of the British ships which the Germans claim to have sunk.—United Press.

Naval Fight Indicated

London, June 10.

"Information reaching the Admiralty appears to indicate that there was contact on June 7 between British and German naval forces in northern waters," states a communique issued by the Admiralty last night.

"No further statement can be made until full reports are received," it adds.—Reute.

King Haakon in England

London, June 10.

King Haakon of Norway has arrived at a British port aboard a British warship. The monarch, who was received by high officers of the Admiralty, left his country after issuing a proclamation ordering Norwegian troops to cease resistance against the Germans.

The order to "cease fire" was issued at midnight on Sunday, says the Norwegian Telegraph Agency. British, French and Polish troops have withdrawn, the announcement adds, because the Allies need them on other fronts.—Reuter.

Norway Becomes Neutral

Paris, June 10.

Norway becomes neutralized territory effective at midnight tonight, and the Germans have agreed not to interfere with the evacuation of the Allies, it was officially announced here today.—United Press.

Heavy Artillery Duel Near Basle

Basle, Switzerland, June 10.

A heavy artillery duel, lasting 15 minutes, was started near Basle on the Swiss, German and French border at 3 a.m. today. After a silence of 45 minutes, the artillery battle was restarted, awakening all of Basle's residents who climbed on roof tops in an attempt to see the explosion of shells on French and German soil.—United Press.

Singapore Passes Conscription Bill

Singapore, June 10.

The conscription Bill imposing liability on all British subjects in the colony for compulsory military service was rushed through all three stages and passed today by the Legislative Council. The bill will be first applied to Europeans only. The Council unanimously agreed on the dispatch of a message of loyalty to King George, expressing pride in the colony's fighting forces' determination to assist to their maximum for victory.—United Press.

French Now Fight In the Open

Germans Claim to Have Penetrated Weygand Line In Several Places

Berlin, June 10.

The Allied armies in France have been driven out of their fortified positions and are facing the oncoming Germans in the open as they face encirclement and annihilation, high German military quarters said here last night.

The German armies advancing across the Somme and Aisne rivers have penetrated the Weygand Line on a broad front and in many places, German officials said.

Forced out of their trenches and pillboxes, the Allied armies must either withdraw beyond Paris or fight a gigantic open battle between the Somme and lower Seine rivers which the Germans regard as favourable terrain, it was said.

Front Like a Crescent

German military leaders emphasized that the German front in France now is shaped like a crescent which is gradually encircling the Allied armies. Along the entire front additional German columns were said to be penetrating the Allied armies, threatening to split and isolate them as was done during the Battle of Flanders.

The greatest German pressure, military authorities indicated, was being brought against the Allies on the German right wing south of the Somme River. In this area the greater part of the German air force was said to be operating in co-operation with huge tank divisions supported by hundreds of thousands of infantry troops.

The High Command announced last night that the Germans had crossed the Aisne River on both sides of Soissons, 42 miles from Paris, and had "shattered" French attempts to halt the German drive.

The High Command communique claimed that the German *blitzkrieg* forces were biting deep into the Allied defences everywhere and forcing a general French retreat.

Rouen Threatened

The German right wing was said to be pounding toward the lower Seine River west of Paris in the English Channel region, threatening Rouen and Le Havre.

Simultaneously, the High Command announced the launching of another German offensive on a new section of the front. The position of the new offensive was not disclosed, but it was believed it was along the 120 mile battle line east of the Aisne River which previously had been quiet.

For the first time since the big German drive on Paris began, the German High Command communique last night broke away from the generalities in which it previously had shrouded German claims of successes in France.

"The Aisne River has been crossed on both sides of Soissons," the communique said.

German Planes Active

Another official statement issued earlier said that reconnoitring flights were made over the Paris and Orleans areas and that successful bombardments were carried out against a number of "important military objectives," including the harbour at Cherbourg and aerodromes north and south-east of Paris.

"Highways and railroads running from Paris to the front were likewise attacked," the statement said. "The aim of all this air activity was to disturb and destroy communications in the rear of the French armies.

"The operations which German naval units carried out off Narvik to alleviate the situation of the German land forces, deserve particular attention. The sinking of the plane-carrier Glorious must be regarded as an extraordinary success in view of the fact that Allied operations in the Narvik sector were chiefly supported by plane-carriers.

"These operations of German naval units are, however, of still greater significance in so far as they clearly show that the British fleet has lost control over the North Sea since the German occupation of southern and central Norway.

"The numerically far inferior units of the German Navy this time were successful in an area where they could not definitely rely on the German air force for active co-operation. On the other hand, they had to reckon with attacks by the enemy air forces."—United Press.

U.S. Envoy Presents Joan of Arc Statue

Touching Ceremony at Saint's Birthplace

Paris, June 9.

The American Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt today presented a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, French national heroine, to the small town of Domremy, birthplace of the martyr saint.

Delivering a brief address when he unveiled the statue, Mr. Bullitt asserted: "Americans know on which side are right, justice and Christian virtues, and on which side are wrong, cruelty and bestiality. And Americans believe in France."

At the close of the ceremony, the envoy placed a rose at the feet of the statue, declaring he did so upon the express wish of President Roosevelt.—Havas.

Pan-American Airways To Expand

Trans-Atlantic Service To Be Enlarged Also

New York, June 9.

Pan-American Airways will expand its Pacific service shortly when it opens its new route to Australia and New Zealand, Juan Trippe, president, told the annual meeting of stockholders at Jersey City recently.

Mr. Trippe said it had been originally planned to operate the proposed New Zealand route on a five-day schedule but it is hoped now to reduce this, possibly to three days, within six months after operation begins. Pan-American will also expand its South American and trans-atlantic services in the coming period if conditions permit.

Mr. Ernest W. Greene, representing the Matson Navigation Co. interests, was elected to the Pan-American board of directors.—Havas.

Preparing a French Mortar for Action

Picture shows French troops with a 150 mm. trench mortar outside a dugout in an emplacement on the Western Front. Such weapons as these are inflicting enormous losses on advancing Germans, whose tank attacks are being countered by French strategy in allowing them to break through only to close in to drive back infantry following the tanks. Aeroplanes then account for the tanks.

French Attention On Battle Only

Rome's Diplomatic Game Out of Limelight; Words Of Gen. Weygand

Paris, June 9.

The diplomatic game still being played off in Rome dropped out of the limelight on the French newsfront today as the whole population centred its attention on the gigantic Battle of France.

Not the Army alone, but the nation as a whole took to heart Generalissimo Maxime Weygand's order of the day asserting:

"We are in the last quarter of an hour that may prove decisive. Hold firm!"

Reports spread abroad by German agents, who alleged there were civic disturbances in Paris and that barricades were erected in the streets, were met here with ridicule and contempt.

Paris Quiet

Never has the capital been quieter and more calmly assured. Indicative of the calm prevailing here is the fact that preparations went ahead as usual today for university examinations that are to be held here tomorrow.

The news that further divisions of British troops are to arrive in France very shortly was heartily welcomed in all quarters. It served as an answer to all foreign critics, and a confirmation of French belief in British loyalty and courage.

Reports from abroad, dealing with the efforts of men who are doing their utmost to give the Allies the greatest possible help, were received here with gratitude and hope.

Despatches from Italy and Spain were met with comparative indifference, for in "the last quarter of an hour that may prove decisive," the French people today have eyes for nothing but the progress of the hostilities.—Havas.

Gallant R.A.F. Officers Honoured by Country

One Officer Shoots Down 15 Messerschmitts

London, June 10.

Gallantry displayed in flying operations against the enemy is recognized in a list of awards now published including the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order) to Acting Flight-Lieutenant James Anthony Leathart, who during May led his squadron on a large number of offensive patrols over northern France.

On one occasion, an attack was made on a formation of 60 German aircraft. In company with his squadron, Lieutenant Leathart shot down 15 Messerschmitts and possibly one Heinkel III and one Junkers 88 during the period mentioned.

Distinguished Flying Crosses have been awarded to Squadron-leader George Campbell Tomlinson, Flight-Lieut. Adolph Oysbert Malan, Flight-Lieut. William Arthur Toyné, Acting Flight-Lieut. Robert Roland Stanford Tuck, and Pilot-Officer John Laurence Allen. The Distinguished Flying Medal has been awarded Sergeant J. W. B. Phillips.

Tomlinson's squadron destroyed 13 German aircraft and damaged a further nine in raids over Holland and Brussels. Turk's squadron engaged German formations of 60 and 50 aircraft respectively over northern France and shot down ten machines and possibly another 24.—Reuter.

Panama Canal Guarded Against Fifth Column

U.S. Army Commences Big Investigation

Panama City, June 10.

United States Army authorities in the Canal Zone yesterday announced the immediate enforcement of new regulations designed to protect the Panama Canal against "Fifth Columnists."

Army officials at once began an exhaustive investigation of the credentials of all European-born aliens residing in the Canal Zone. Their attention was directed principally to German and Italian nationals, whose connections and relatives abroad as well as their reasons for residing in the Canal Zone are being investigated.

The Government of Panama has agreed to co-operate with the American authorities in the drive against "Fifth Columnists" and it was learned today that any aliens evicted from the Canal Zone will also be deported immediately from Panama.—United Press.

French Hurl Back Nazi Drive Towards Paris

(Continued from page 7)

The gigantic operations making up the Battle of France were being fought last night on the same battlefields where the Germans were finally defeated in the autumn of 1918.

About one-half the total German attacking strength—or about 1,000,000 men—was concentrated yesterday in the centre of the smashing German drive directly on Paris down the Oise River and across the Aisne.

The German armies have not yet reached the farthest point attained by the Kaiser's armies in September 1914 before the French victory in the Battle of the Marne.

Stiff Resistance

Gen. Weygand, in another dramatic order of the day addressed to the French armies, yesterday urged stiff resistance and assured his men that the fierce German pressure represented the "last quarter of an hour" of German military effort.

The French High Command, official Government communiques and the War Office analysis of the fighting last night all frankly admitted the full enormity of the battle. In every sense, they indicated, this was the true Battle of France.

For the North Sea to the heights of the Meuse there are no trenches. It is open fighting on a scale that has never been attempted since Napoleon's greatest battles.

From Sedan to the Swiss Frontier along the Western Front it is a battle of fortresses with the Maginot and Siegfried Line casements hammering each other relentlessly.

Official French reports from all parts of the front said the Germans were suffering terrific losses. Division. after division attacked the French lines in steady waves under the broiling hot sun all day, French reports stated.

The French believe the German losses in the past five days have numbered 400,000 in addition to an alleged 500,000 casualties suffered by the Germans in the Battle of Flanders.

The French password yesterday, therefore, was: "To hold is to win!"

The Official French communique yesterday said the Allies have destroyed 1,000 German tanks in four days, both by artillery action and by air attacks.

By daylight bombing of German pontoon bridges across the Somme, Aisne and other rivers, the French caused the German more tank losses and prevented supplies from reaching German columns operating deep in the Allied lines, French reports claimed.—United Press.

British Fighting Fiercely

Tenacious Rear-Guard Actions in France Win Highest Praise

From "Eye-witness"
With British Army In France
June 10.

Fierce rear-guard actions have been fought by British troops against steadily-advancing German tanks and artillery. Driven back by greatly superior forces, British troops have held each position tenaciously until the order to withdraw was given. All their courage and stubbornness has not been able to stop the tide of the German advance, which has accelerated in this sector in the last 48 hours.

One battalion, famous in every corner of the Empire, was ordered to retire in a few hours. It was decided to spend those hours in launching a violent attack on the Germans facing them. So bitter was the fighting that both sides arranged an informal truce to bring in the dead and wounded.

Battalions Distinguish Themselves

Two battalions distinguished themselves in this defensive action. One was rushed to a village occupied by German tanks and troops who had crossed a river by a bridge where a mine had failed to explode. The men carried out a counterattack and recaptured the village, which they held for some time.

Just outside the city, another battalion, equipped with anti-tank guns, held up the rapid approach of a German force of tanks and infantry. This battalion covered the withdrawal of many units, and much valuable equipment and material, across the river, and also allowed thousands of women and children refugees to escape.

Later, the battalon, which had suffered comparatively few casualties, was withdrawn across the river.—Reuter.

When tinting lace or casement curtains, put the tint evenly if this cethod is followed.

Chinese Celebrate Festival

Settlement Passes With No Upsets; Dragon Boats Not in Evidence

With all banks, many shops and public bodies closed, Chinese in Shanghai enjoyed the Dragon Boat Festival yesterday in a traditional manner, although on a moderate scale owing to war-time financial stringency. Family banquets were held at noon and festival gifts were exchanged. The half-yearly settlement day did not witness any Chinese bank failure. On the contrary the banks are reported to have made big profits.

Amusement centres staging dramas in connection with the festival, which now has entirely lost its original meaning, were packed to capacity with Chinese holiday crowds. Children were dressed in their Sunday best and had plenty of "*tsung tze*" cone-shaped packages of rice and pork and salted eggs to eat.

All Chinese shops and banks were supposed to have cleared up their half-yearly accounts early yesterday morning. Owing to the increase in prices and the dealings in foreign exchange indulged in by some banks, Chinese merchants and bankers here are reported to have all made enormous profits during the past few months. Banks here will reopen today.

No dragon boat race was reported yesterday, although such a race was a usual thing during the pre-war days. The dragon boats were used by the ancient Chinese to save the spirit of Chiu Yuen, a premier in the Tsu Dynasty who committed suicide by throwing himself into a body of water in Hunan because he had lost the emperor's favour as a result of slanderous statements made by his colleagues. Ancient Chinese respected him so much that they set aside the fifth day of the fifth moon every year to commemorate him.

German Bombers Over Paris

(Continued from page 7)

French anti-aircraft batteries were putting up a violent barrage in an attempt to drive off the German raiders.

The American Red Cross meanwhile was evacuating Paris for its Bordeaux office.

Unconfirmed reports said that some American Embassy personnel were leaving Paris for southern France during the night.

Parachute Scare

With the fate of Europe and the world hanging in the balance, Paris received its first German parachute troop scare late yesterday after German planes attacked the outskirts of the French capital six times during the day.

Two parachutists were seen descending from planes over the outskirts of the city but there was no immediate indication whether they were Nazi "paratroops" or German or French pilots bailing out of damaged planes.

German air raids in the Paris region yesterday were directed mainly against communication lines fifteen miles from the outskirts of the capital. No air raid alarms were sounded in Paris and no German bombs were dropped on the capital during the day. Anti-aircraft guns, however, were violently active throughout the day and as late as 10.30 p.m. (7.30 a.m. Monday, Shanghai Daylight Saving Time).—United Press.

Labour in France Backs Government

Will Fight Until Hitler Is Eliminated; Message To United States

New York, June 10.

Mr. William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps Howard chain of newspapers, reported from Paris today that M. Leon Jouhaux, veteran head of the General Federation of Labour, had told him in an exclusive interview that "through thick and thin, whether at benches or in the trenches, French organized labour unanimously supports the Government in its fight against Hitlerism."

Enlarging on this theme, according to Mr. Simms, M. Jouhaux asserted that "you can tell the American people, especially the workers, that the entire working class is behind the Government in this war until Hitler, with all he represents, is eliminated.

"Hitlerism and free organized labour can not exist in the same world. Wherever Hitler sets foot Democracy, social justice and free institutions of all kinds disappear. The gates of labour therefore rest on the victory of the Democracies and hence the imperative duty is imposed on workers everywhere to support them without flinching.

"And right here let me add that interests of American labour are involved no less than others for, if we lose, they lose too. The workers in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia can testify as to what will be our fate if Hitler wins.

Communists Condemned

"Momentarily, therefore, we are working day and night, holidays and extra hours waiving many advantages to support a cause common to the people of France and free people everywhere. We regard ourselves as fighters no less than our comrades at the front lines.

"This is a war for freedom and we are fighting to remain free. Whatever happens we are in it to the victorious finish.

M. Jouhaux, according to Mr. Simms, was bitterly outspoken against the Communists, whom he placed in the same category with the Nazis.

"While the Communists pretend to be friends of workers of the world, actually they are the worst enemies, and are hand in hand with the Nazis who, by monstrous dictatorships, have destroyed the freedom of workers to organize, deprived them of means to defend their rights or even to make themselves heard," M. Jouhaux said, according to Mr. Simms.—United Press.

Seamen From Carinthia Land in England

Four Killed in Crew of Armed Merchantman

London, June 10.

More than 100 seamen rescued from the British armed merchant cruiser Carinthia (20,277 tons), which was torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat, arrived at a British port last night.

One of them stated that the torpedo killed two officers and two ratings. When the liner stopped the submarine appeared on the surface, but the fire of the Carinthia's guns forced her to submerge and the crew kept the submarine at bay by firing at her whenever she showed on the surface, causing her to dive without getting another shot at the crippled liner.

Two warships, he said, came on the scene about eight hours after the liner was first attacked, and they were afterwards joined by a tug. The crew of the Carinthia were transferred to the warships. The liner sank 32 hours after she had been attacked.—Reuter.

To remove tea-stains from linent: Mix ½oz powdered borax in a pint of water. Bring to the boil. Stretch the linen taut over a basin, pour some of the boiling borax water on the stain, rub gently. Repeat as often as necessary. Rinse in very hot water.

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Senators Want Better U.S.-Japan Relations

But Tokyo Must Make Amends First

Washington, June 10.

The move for a resumption of a trade treaty between Japan and the United States was launched yesterday by Senator Arthur Vandenburg, Republican of Michigan.

Senator Pepper, who is foremost among those Senators advocating direct aid for the Allies, said he favoured friendship with Japan "but first Japan must undo all the wrongs she did in China ... Firstly, she must halt her unprovoked war against the Chinese Government and people. Secondly, she must recall troops from the territorial confines of China. Thirdly, she must make retribution for the injuries inflicted."

He suggested that the question of Manchuria and other territories should be settled by purchase if Japan needed such territories.

Senator King made a similar statement, but added that he was opposed toward accepting the present status quo in the Far East.

"I favour any reasonable or honourable adjustment of our controveries with Japan in the Far East but it must not be such a adjustment as would recognize Japan's ravishment of China.....I am not yet ready to forgive Japan for its flagrant violations of treaties and rights unless Japan is willing to recognize China's territorial integrity and abandon its tragic gains at the expense of the Chinese people."—United Press.

Belgium Facing Serious Food Shortage

Washington, June 10.

Belgium is facing a critical food shortage for supplies on hand can only last a month, according to official messages received by both the State Department and the American Red Cross today.—United Press.

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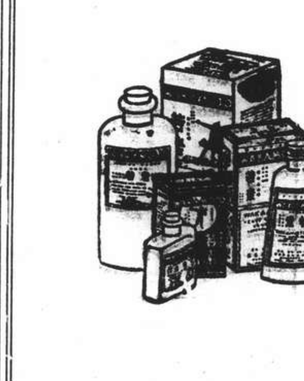

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楚苦

汝患蛀夏否？
體因弱者一至夏季，
全身各器官之機，
能遲鈍，疲乏如最
其病顯，失健之
夏著見，服
之者，藥
蛀胃腸，
，唯
大原因蛀，夏莫
也防法蛀，夏
簡提「若素」。蓋
用細胞賦活作用，足
以健全胃腸組織，其
增進食慾，將
至蛀夏，請即服用炎暑防

素若

ANGUISH
Everything has failed!

Nervousness, constipation, poor appetite have caused you so much unbearable troubles. You have tried everything and failed. Yet there's one tonic that will give instant relief and that is—

WAKAMOTO
YEAST TABLETS

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE fender stove raffled in aid of the E.W.A. War Work Fund was won by ticket 41.

MR. C. J. Chancellor of Reuters Ltd., returned to Shanghai in the ss. President Cleveland on Saturday.

THE Toa K.K. Express Liner ss. Shanghai Maru will sail for Nagasaki from the Wayside Wharf at 10 a.m. today.

SS. TSINGTAO Maru of the D.K.K. Line will leave D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf at 10 a.m. today, bound for Tsingtao and Dairen.

THE following arrived in Shanghai in the ss. President Cleveland on Saturday: Mr. and Mrs. S. Jones, R. Descals, M. B. Beale, F. N. Merritt, C. I. Barr, K. Okazaki.

A CONSUMERS Co-operative Society, with a capitalization of $15,000 was recently inaugurated at Sian, capital of Shensi, for the benefit of government workers and officials, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

AT this week's meeting of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, to be held as usual Thursday, at 12.15 p.m., at the Metropole Hotel, 1st Floor, the speaker will be M. d'Auxion de Ruffé. His subject will be "Traffic in Shanghai," one in which all of the local residents are interested.

CARRYING a record number of 57 passengers in addition to ten members of the crew, the "Honolulu Clipper" trans-Pacific flying boat of Pan American Airways, left Hongkong for Manila recently fully booked on its homeward flight. Although the trans-Pacific clippers are capable of carrying 75 passengers, they are fitted to take only 57 on the Pacific service.

MR. Wang Hsiao-lai, well-known Chinese industrialist and former chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, from Chungking last Saturday, says the "Sin Wan Pao." Mr. Wang will inspect the Chinese Red Cross units and supervise relief work in the province, the paper adds.

$40,000 divided into 333 allotments of $60 each, will be awarded to indigent students at universities in Hunan province by the Department of Education of the Hunan Provincial Government, says a message from Leiyang to the "Shun Pao." Students who have gained 70 marks or more for all courses during any academic term are eligible for these grants, the report adds.

WHEN recruits receive their British Army clothes they usually send their "civies" home by post. When these did not arrive as expected, the mother of a Yorkshire recruit wrote to him to ask the reason. He replied: "Dearest mother, I am letting out my shoes at 2d. a night, and my overcoat at 1s. for the week-end." It only remains to be said that this shrewd Yorkshire lad is stationed in Scotland.

A CONTRACT for a $35,000,000 agricultural reconstruction loan for Shensi province will shortly be signed between the four Chinese Government banks and the Department of Reconstruction of the Shensi Provincial Government, says a Sian Chinese report to the "Sin Wan Pao." Mr. Sun Shao-tsung, head of the Department of Reconstruction, of Shensi, has just concluded his negotiations with the Central Government, it is learned.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending June 8, shows that the total number of deaths amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 5 and Chinese 282. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 1; recurring fever 1. Chinese, tuberculosis 19; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 19; pneumonia 11; typhus fever 7; measles 3; beri-beri 3; dysentery 2 and diphtheria, recurring fever one each.

MR. Peter Fraser, of New Zealand, was formerly well known in London Labour circles. Once a Scottish crofter, he took some part in the crofter agitation in the early days of the century. Then he came to London and became an active member of the I.L.P. when the leaders of that party were Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. It was from them that he learnt his politics, but when he went to New Zealand he became, as so many Dominion Socialists do, an "Empire" Socialist rather than an "International" Socialist of the I.L.P. pattern.

MR. E. E. Barnett, executive secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada is on a tour of the Y.M.C.A.'s of the Far East and will arrive in Shanghai tomorrow by rail from Peiping. Mr. Barnett is well known as a former China Y.M.C.A. leader. He joined the "Y" work in China in 1910, spending his first period in Hangchow where he led the Y.M.C.A. work for eleven years. In 1921 he was transferred to Shanghai as special representative of the International Committee and Associate General Secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

AMONG the passengers who left Shanghai in the ss. President Cleveland on Sunday were: Mrs. Thomas C. Hart and daughters, Mrs. M. L. Muck and daughters, His Excellency N. K. Halil Bey, the Egyptian Minister to Japan, and H. E. Gibson, all going to Kobe. Those who left Shanghai for San Francisco were: Captain and Mrs. N. H. Nelson and Miss M. A. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hopkins, Mrs. D. S. Evans and sons, Mrs. H. G. Robinson, Mrs. M. D. Young and children, and J. N. Maloof. Among those who sailed for Los Angeles were: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moncrieff and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Veenschoten and their two daughters.

Eight Die in Tragic Blaze

Owner of Pharmacy Sees Charred Remains of Six Relatives Salvaged

Eight persons, three of them children, lost their lives, two houses were completely gutted and five other buildings sustained slight damage in a fire which broke out in a Chinese pharmacy at 289-232 N. Honan Road at 12.45 a.m. yesterday. While the flames were raging, the owner of the pharmacy stood by watching. A few minutes later he saw an ambulance arrive: his wife had been seriously injured and was rushed to hospital. Another 30 minutes passed and the first corpse was lowered from the upper storey of the building. Seven other corpses were to follow.

Of these, six were the children and other relatives of the owner who pale, and apparently unconscious of what he was doing, walked up and down on the other side of the street, occasionally hitting his chest, then again calling for someone. A few minutes later he panted. The scene was appalling.

Meanwhile the crackling of high voltage electricity wires gave the illusion that explosions were taking place in the building. The noise was so pronounced that residents of the Embankment Building were aroused from their sleep.

Working furiously, the crews of three engines from Hongkew Station tackled the fire from all sides and finally brought it under control at 1.30 a.m., the last engine leaving the scene at 2.30 a.m.

Notwithstanding the early morning hour, crowds of Chinese watched the tragic spectacle in silence, while police constables, and later members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, kept them in check.

This morning only the charred walls of the pharmacy remained, while salvage crews who were on duty at the scene throughout the night, returned to their station.

The cause of the fire is unknown and is now being investigated by detectives attached to West Hongkew police station.

Mothers Attack Gang Of Kidnappers

Police Save Sentenced Abductors

Chinese mothers living in the French Concession who have their children kidnapped attacked 10 traffickers in children already convicted of the crime in the Settlement court who are standing trial in the Second Special District Court, but they were forcibly dispersed by the judicial police. This happened last Saturday when the gang were being led out from the Concession court after a trial. Angry women dashed up and tried to bite the arrested persons.

After having been sentenced to heavy prison terms by the Settlement court, the 10 criminals, several of whom are women, were extradited by the French police and tried by the Concession court. During their trial in the First Special District Court it was revealed that they had kidnapped no less than 100 children from both foreign areas, and sold them to rich Chinese in outports. They will be tried again on June 20 by the Concession court when their activities in the Concession will be revealed.

During the preliminary hearing it was stated by one of the men that the children he kidnapped were sold to one Su Deh-san living at 29 Shui Hsien Road, Amoy, at a price of $100 a head. The other accused did not throw any light on the cases. They were all charged with decoying children under the age of 16 and separating them from their families with a view to making profit.

Ballroom Patron, Three Others Steal Car

Taxi Driver Detained For Many Hours

A patron of the Paradise ballroom, Yu Ya Ching Road, hired a taxi at 11.15 p.m. on Sunday and ordered the driver to proceed to Brenan Road where three other men came up to the car, forced the driver out of his seat, and drove off, accomplices meanwhile preventing the driver from communicating with the police.

He was held until 7.30 a.m. yesterday when he was told that he would find his car on Kiaochow Road. The driver went there and found the vehicle parked near Avenue Road corner. He immediately informed the police and investigations are at present being made to ascertain the crime in connection with which the car had presumably been used.

British Naval Attack on Narvik

A picture of the second British naval attack on Narvik on April 13. An enemy destroyer is seen abandoned and on fire east of the harbour. She drifted until the following morning when she sank. At one time she was a sheet of flame from stem to stern.

Fifth Columnists Checked in N.E.I.

Mr. A. J. Hughes Describes Position In Islands: Nazis Forfeit Property

How swift action by authorities in the Netherlands East Indies averted a possible coup by fifth columnists was described in an interview by Mr. A. J. Hughes, who has recently returned from Batavia. When the news of the invasion of Holland by the Nazis was received in the islands the police immediately arrested all Germans and other persons suspected of being sympathetic towards their cause. These included members of the N.S.R., the Netherlands Fascist movement, said Mr. Hughes.

All German property and investments were confiscated, as well as estates valued at 40 million guilders. Many German ships in the harbours of the islands were seized, together with their cargoes, estimated at 300 million guilders. The total amount lost to Germany in the Indies must exceed 500 million guilders.

After the capitulation of Holland the inhabitants of the islands undertook the greatly-increased work in a most efficient manner, stated Mr. Hughes. Staffs were augmented, and wives of officials assisted in the carrying out of duties. Offices worked two shifts of twelve hours each a day.

Attempt to Scuttle Ships

While in the port of Batavia, Mr. Hughes met a member of one of the boarding parties which took possession of German ships in that harbour. This sailor told how the German crews of three ships were taken completely by surprise, but attempted to scuttle their ships. In this attempt they were stopped and investigation revealed that preparations had been made in advance to sink the ships should they be boarded. The cargoes of these ships consisted of oil, tin and rubber. The ships were later repainted and took on supplies for the Allies.

Expressions of loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina were received from all the native inhabitants of the islands, who have benefitted from Dutch rule, added Mr. Hughes. The whole policy of administration of the islands has been more to benefit the world at large than the Netherlands especially, and all countries have been given equal rights and equal opportunities.

That voodoo doctor's costume which William Demarest wears in "The Farmer's Daughter," at Paramount finally caused him trouble. Tired from shooting until midnight, Demarest decided to wear the weird garb home. His dog failed to recognize this and helped himself to a bite before Demarest had time to speak to him.

Paris Newspapers Encouraging

Paris, June 10.

Press commentators sound a note of steady encouragement regarding the present battle in France. "The territorial advantages acquired by Hitler do not compensate for his appalling losses in men and material," says M. Charles Morice, writing in "Petit Parisien." "Germany is staking all on this battle," he adds.—Reuter.

U.S.S. Augusta Leaves Unexpectedly

Regular Summer Cruise to North China Presumed

For the second time in two weeks, U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, left Shanghai for an unknown destination, when she sailed away at 2.10 p.m. yesterday.

American officials were reticent on the subject and no information could be obtained as to her departure, although it is presumed that she sailed on her regular summer cruise to Tsingtao and Chefoo. It could neither be ascertained if Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, left with Augusta yesterday.

A special performance of "Gone with the Wind" was given for the benefit of the sailors from the Augusta on Sunday morning at the Roxy Theatre, with Admiral Hart attending.

U.S.S. Marblehead is expected to arrive soon in Shanghai from Manila.

Premier Appeals for War Savings

Britons Urged to Support Fighting Forces

London, June 9.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the War Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden, will be the chief speakers in the House of Commons on Tuesday, during the secret debates on home defence. The House of Lords will hold similar debates the following day, Wednesday.

Mr. Churchill today issued a statement on the launching of National Savings Week, declaring:

"I wish every success to the National Savings Week. The price of freedom is high, but for such a goal, no sacrifice can be too great.

"While the services are fighting so valiantly on behalf of us others, all of us can help by saving and lending to the nation the means to support them."—Havas.

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FUNERALS

Mrs. Doris Louise Jones

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the chapel of the International Funeral Directors for Mrs. Doris Louise Jones, beloved wife of Mr. L. C. Jones, of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, with the Rev. R. J. McMullen officiating. The cremated remains will be sent to the United States for interment. Besides her husband, Mrs. Jones is survived by her mother, Mrs. Alice Eiler, and a daughter, Miss Mary Alice Jones, both of whom reside at Winchester, Indiana, also two brothers, Dr. John Eiler of Long Beach, California, and Mr. Kenneth Eiler of Tuscon, Arizona.

Among those sending floral tributes were:—

Lester; Mother and Mary; John and Kemeth; Al and Peg; Alma and Cris; Alma and "Windy"; Dorothy and Bill; Freddie and Mae; Fuzzy and Sallie; Jimmy and Jeanette; Katherine and Sherry; Martha and "Pick"; Otis and Nicia; Frank and Marin; Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.; Foreign Staff, Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Pootung; All friends in Chungking; Daniel Ho and Soochow district staff; Paxon Zhee and Hangchow district staff; Sungkiang, Woosung and Chukiakio combine; Wan Chun and Shanghai local district staff; Spencer Bardens; Ethel and Henry Barton; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bristow; George and Lois Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Cropley; Mrs. J. V. C. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fistere, jun.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hughes; Mildred Markillie; Irene and Brayton Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. Myron Atwood Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Murphy; Walter and Helen Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reib; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rodger; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Andrew Schilling; George Sellett; Horace Shamlin; Maud and "Al" Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stacey; Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Storms; Irene Turch; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Twogood; Tzu Siang Yung and Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Woodhouse.

Mrs. E. E. J. Hemsworth

The last rites of the Catholic Church were held yesterday morning at the Church of Christ the King for Mrs. Elvire Ellis Josephine Hemsworth, beloved wife of Mr. C. J. Hemsworth, of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. The Rev. John K. Lipman, S.J., celebrated the Requiem mass at 10 o'clock, with the Rev. Fathers McGreal and LeSage assisting at the altar and a large number of friends and acquaintances in attendance. Mr. H. F. Parks was at the organ and the soloist was Mrs. Ruth Fullam. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. T. Collins, T. F. Mullahey, D. G. Malhame, F. J. Lutey, R. Dwyer and C. J. Breen. Interment will take place at the Holy Cross Cemetery in San Francisco.

The following were the donors of floral offerings, those donating to charity will be announced later.

Nibs; Arra Jean and Al; Donnie; Lenny and Wilmot; Jim; Thelma and Harold; The General Committee and members of the American Club; Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club; Mrs. Inez Baxter; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vlder Bernard and son; Mr. and Mrs. Clement J. Breen; Capt. and Mrs. H. Brown and family; Mr. L. H. Burnett; Mr. Carl Louis Conrady; Dot and Alex Damsgaard; Bill and Dolly Gray; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Happer; Mrs. Jackson and Vivienne; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. James; Arra and Kimball; Dr. and Mrs. Ashton Laidlaw; Dr. and Mrs. Erich Lewin; Mr. and Mrs. George Vernon Monk; Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Possnecke; Mr. and Mrs. Possnecke; Joe Quinn and Talnig.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Quarrel Over Six Cents Ends in Prison Term

A quarrel over only six cents sent two men to prison where each of them will stay for 12 years. They are Wang Cheng-ju, who had just been sentenced by the First Special District Court for inflicting serious bodily harm causing death. The victim was Feng Tseng-deh, a barber who lived at 28 Tien Fu Li, Elgin Road. On May 24 he went to Wang's place in Range Road to gamble playing Chinese cards. After the game a quarrel over the non-payment of six cents led to a free-for-all fight in which Feng was fatally injured. The Wang brothers were later arrested by the police.

Effectiveness of Allied Convoy System

The remarkable effectiveness of the Allied convoy system is demonstrated by the fact that during the month of May, out of 2,767 British vessels convoyed, only one was lost.

During the same period, 269 British and 60 neutral ships sailed in convoy from the Western approach to Gibraltar without a single ship being lost. These figures are proof of the Allied success in overcoming the Nazi U-boat and mine menace.

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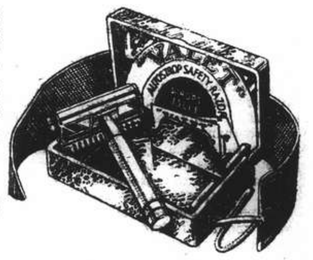
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Spread of the War Effects

Another Blow to International Trade; The Wood Pulp Situation

THE spread of the war into Scandinavia is another blow to international trade, paralyzing in its effects upon the peaceful and prosperous countries now invaded, and with consequences extending over the world. As trading nations the Scandinavian countries are much more important than their small populations (17,000,000 for Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland combined) would indicate. Their foreign trade in 1938 aggregated $2,500,000,000, a per capita average of $150 compared with only $37 for the United States.

Their natural resources are small, with some exceptions, but they have abundance of a few commodities, and supply a large percentage of the world's exportable surpluses of wood pulp and paper, bacon, butter and eggs. They have one-fourth of Europe's coniferous forest area, and normally ship more than one-fourth of world exports of saw-mill products, nearly three-fourths of chemical pulp exports, and one-half of paper exports. Thus their supplies are vital to other countries, and their own high standards of living rest upon a base of imports, exports and shipping, states the National City Bank "May Bulletin."

With Denmark under German control and blockaded, Norway turned into a battleground, and Sweden and Finland bottled in, Scandinavian commerce outside the German area is cut off almost entirely; and only decisive Allied victories can restore it. Meanwhile the shifts and disruptions in other established trade channels are certain to be widespread. All shifts of trade are depressing in some quarters and stimulating in others, and the effects of the changes now occurring can be foreseen only in part. As a whole, however, they will be costly, either in the short or long run. While the battles go on exporters to the Scandinavian States are without their markets, imports which formerly came from those States, where obtainable elsewhere, are more expensive, and the interruption of shipping is aggravated. All these the costly offsets to the gains of shippers or domestic industries who receive business diverted from Scandinavia, and to any increased demands for munitions and supplies that may reach this country.

U.S. Trade with Scandinavia

The Scandinavian countries are valued customers of the United States. Historically they have bought from us more than they sold to us, covering the difference by shipping and tourist receipts, and by transfers from London out of the proceeds of their excess of exports to Great Britain. Our exports to the four countries in the twelve months before the war were about equal to exports to Germany, and since the war began they have expanded sharply, in part making up our loss of German trade. From September to February inclusive they aggregated $116,000,000. Our imports from the same countries were $51,000,000.

At this rate an export trade exceeding $200,000,000 annually, or about 5 per cent. of our total exports, and an import trade almost half as large, are at stake. The automobile and allied industries will feel the loss most seriously; the majority of cars sold in Scandinavia are of American make, and American assembly plants are located in Denmark and Sweden. Some 20 per cent. of our exports have been motor vehicles, and another 15 per cent. gasoline and other petroleum products. Other important shipments include machinery and raw cotton, and since the rearmament race started the United States has furnished an unusual proportion of the steel, particularly wire, imported by these countries.

Among United States purchases from Scandinavia wood pulp and paper predominate, constituting 80 to 90 per cent. of our imports from Sweden and Finland and one-fourth of our imports from Norway, which also ships us fish products and fertilizers. Imports from Denmark are small and chiefly agricultural specialties.

The Wood Pulp Situation

United States imports of wood pulp normally total around one-fifth of domestic consumption, and about 70 per cent. of the imports come from Scandinavia, chiefly unbleached sulphite and unbleached sulphate. In 1939 one-half of the United States consumption of unbleached sulphite, which totaled 1,360,000 tons, was supplied by imports. Of the 3,000,000 tons of unbleached sulphate used, over one-sixth was imported.

According to the 1939 report of the United States Pulp Producers Association, domestic capacity for pulp production (all kinds combined) is adequate for domestic consumption. However, unbleached sulphite capacity, considered separately, falls about 20 per cent. short of domestic needs. In any case suspension of imports from Scandinavia will lead to increased demands upon U. S. and Canadian mills and pulpwood supplies, not only from domestic requirements but possibly from other countries which have relied upon Scandinavian pulp and paper. The pulp market has strengthened accordingly. While quotations are largely nominal, foreign unbleached sulphite is quoted $65 to $75, against $55 to $60 before the invasion, and other pulps are up in proportion. Domestic pulp is sold on quarterly contract prices, the open market is small, and readjustments therefore take place slowly. There may be reason to be thankful for the construction of pulp mills in the South during the past few years. Since 1936 approximately 3,000,000 tons of new capacity, largely for making sulphate pulp used in kraft papers, have been installed in the country.

The supply of pulp for rayon manufacture is not directly affected by the European developments. None of this high grade pulp is imported from Scandinavia. In 1939 we imported 88,000 tons from Canada and exported 48,000 tons. Domestic consumption was 200,000. Calculated domestic capacity is 336,000 tons, and although rayon output broke all records this branch of the pulp industry operated at less than 50 per cent. of capacity.

Only a small fraction of our imports of newsprint come from Europe, and within the past month the Canadian contract price of $50 has been extended unchanged for the third quarter.

Upon British trade particularly, the repercussions of the spread of war will be more serious than upon the United States. Great Britain covered nearly 90 per cent. of her pulp requirements, and about 44 per cent. in value of her paper imports, from the Scandinavian countries. Earlier in the war she had lost minor sources of supply, when Poland and the Eastern Baltic States became inaccessible. She has turned chiefly to Canada and Newfoundland to make good some of the losses, and has taken steps to restrict both timber and paper consumption and to develop substitute materials.

Equally important to Great Britain have been the pork and dairy products imported from Scandinavia, chiefly Denmark. The agriculture of Denmark is, in effect, a factory system, scientific and largely co-operative, which converts imported feedstuffs—Argentine corn, Brazilian cottonseed cake, Danubian sunflower seed cake—into high quality pork and dairy products for export. The basic dairy product, milk, is processed into butter; the by-product, skimmed milk, is fed to pigs to produce high quality bacon. Denmark alone shipped nearly one-half of the world's export of bacon in 1937, and together with other Scandinavian countries about 26 per cent. of world butter exports and about one-half of fresh egg shipments.

Great Britain purchased a large share of her requirements in these countries—in 1938, 53 per cent. of her bacon imports, over 30 per cent. of her butter and nearly 40 per cent. of her egg imports. Thus she will have to ration consumers more closely, or turn to other markets. American business is concerned to know whether she will buy in the United States, particularly pork products, prices of which are on an export basis.

Doubtless the British will confine their bacon purchases as far as possible to Canada, conserving their dollar exchange to pay for munitions. However, demands in time may overflow into the United States. For the present no increase in British buying is expected. The Food Ministry has announced that heavy pork stocks now on hand must be reduced before hot weather, Birtish and Irish bacon production is larger than counted on, and consumption is expected to be reduced. Whatever the outcome, there will be no change for the present in the quota limitation which Canada placed on February 26 on her imports of pork from the United States. This quota is 1,626,769 pounds monthly, equal to the average of the first nine months of 1939, but only one-sixth of the January total.

American butter cannot be sold in Great Britain unless the British Government should decide to pay an import subsidy, for the American price, which is supported by U. S. Government purchases, is substantially above an export basis and approximately equal to the fixed price in Great Britain. Thus there is no margin to cover shipping costs and the British duty of about 2⅝ cents on non-Empire butter. Where Britain will replace her Danish butter supplies remains to be seen. Doubtless consumption will be reduced and use of margarine and cheaper cooking fats increased, which may raise her requirements for other oils.

World's Record Electric Generator Constructed

Tokyo, June 10.

Final completion of the world's largest electric generator after three years of experimentation was announced by officials of the Shibaura Engineering Works.

The new electric generator, which has been constructed wholly of materials produced in Japan is considerably more powerful than those in use at Boulder Dam and the new generator to be placed at Grand Coulee Dam. The Shibaura generator will develop 120,000 kilowatts.

On May 28, the first test operations were made in the presence of Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of the Japanese Emperor. The generator, it was revealed, will be installed at the water power plant of the Yalu River Electric Generation Company at Suihodo, on the Yalu.—Domei.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

June 10.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.1275 S	.1275 S
Antamok	.08	.08
Baguio Gold	.135	.135
Batong Buhay	.0075 S	.0075 S
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 *	—
Big Wedge	.135	.14
Coco Grove	.062 S	.062 S
Consolidated Mines	.0012	.0012
Demonstration	.05	.05
East Mindanao	.0625	.0625
I. X. L.	.20	.215 S
Ipo Gold	.045	.045
Itogen	.1475 S	.1475 S
Masbate Consolidated	.065 S	.065 S
Mine Operations	.05	.055 S
North Camarines	.020	.020
Paracale Gumaus	.125	.125
San Mauricio	.49	.49
Surigao Consolidated	.14 S	.14 S
Suyoc	.09 S	.09 S
United Paracale	.155 S	.155 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.07	.07

*—Over Counter. S—Sales.

Turnover for the Morning: 14,000 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 47.41. —Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.) $54.50

Silver Quotations

London, June 10.

"Spot" silver declined today, while the forward quotation advanced.

	June 7	June 10
London spot	23⅜d.	23d.
„ forward	21⅞d.	22 1/16d.
„ gold	168/–	168/–

—Reuter.

Germany's Oil Difficulties

Lack of Transport for Imports; Tankers Are Said Insufficient

The serious difficulties in which Germany is placed by the oil transport problem are analyzed in April 27 issue of the Petroleum Press Service, states the "Daily Telegraph."

Before the war, it is pointed out, Germany's oil imports were largely sea-borne. Now that the Allied navies have closed the sea lanes she is forced to rely on river and rail transport only for the large and continuous supplies she needs from Rumania and Russia.

Unfortunately for Germany, neither the rivers nor the railways of Central Europe are equipped for handling anything like the 4,250,000 tons of oil which, out of a total peace-time import of nearly 5,000,000 tons, came by sea.

When the war broke out Russian transport machinery at Germany's disposal was practically non-existent, and Rumania was exporting no more than 4 per cent. of her oil by rail and 21.5 per cent. via the Danube. These figures have risen only slightly since September.

Tankers Insufficient

Last year no more than 847,000 tons went to the Reich by river and rail, and for the future Germany will have to rely mainly on her share, 100,000 tons out of a total of 220,000, of the Danube tanker fleet.

But at present this tonnage would be sufficient only for the transport of 700,000 tons annually, and, in view of Germany's shortage of iron ore, new barges cuold hardly be built on a sufficiently large scale in the time available.

Nor has she found it possible to raise rail shipments by much over 25,000 tons a month. Even if she trebled her 1939 rail shipments this year, her total supplies from Rumania would be only slightly over 1,000,000 tons, which is over 500,000 tons less than Rumania has contracted to send.

While the extent to which German hopes of Russian supplies will materialize cannot be predicted, the writer points out that before the war Russia sent Germany no oil at all by rail or river. Consequently, no facilities exist, and the Russian transport system, which is notoriously deficient even for the Soviet's own requirements, could not be speedily improved.

Even if Russia were willing to assist the German war effort, the time factor will be decisive.

Japanese Want Cartel System

Grouping of All Major Industries is Urged By the Japan Economic Federation

Tokyo, June 10.

THE grouping of all major industries into strong cartels, similar to those organized in Germany under the Hitler regime, is to be urged on the Government by the Japan Economic Federation, the dominating organization in Japanese industry and commerce, says the "Asahi Shimbun." This recommendation will be one item of the Federation's plan for reorganizing the Government system of industrial control.

A committee of the Federation has been working on the plan since early in March, soon after dissatisfaction of leading industrialists at the Government's method of control reached its height. Even businessmen who are not opposed to Government control in theory and those who believe in the necessity of control during the China Incident have been loud in their complaints of the way that control has been organized and managed.

Basis of Plan

Basis of the Federation's reform plan is to be the establishment of industrial cartels, presumably one to each industry. These presumably would be controlled by the industrialists themselves. Once they have been set up, a national cartel council would be formed. This would include in its membership the directors of each of the industrial cartels. This national cartel council would "take part in" working out the national general materials mobilization programme and productive power expansion plans. Such planning would be a joint project of officials and industrialists working "in close cooperation."

Federation's Proposal's

The gist of the Federation's representation to the Government is as follows: The Government should not go beyond deciding the outline of control and supervising its working. It should leave the operation of the control system to the originality of the industrialists concerned.

The Government should mobilize non-Government industrial organizations in the establishment of its commodity mobilization programme, the productive power expansion programme and the production increase scheme.

In the operation of economic control, the Government should place emphasis on the capacity of the personnel. It should work for readjusting the existing economic organizations so as to form a single organization for each of the key industries under capable and popular men with intelligence and a proper sense of responsibility, thereby giving initiative power to such organizations.

As to the liaison between those organizations, something like a confederation of key-industry control associations should be organized.

Semi-official Companies

It is necessary to improve the management policy of semi-official companies because they are at present overrun by former Government officials and lack men of ability, with the result that their efficiency is very low.

It is also necessary to prevent the unrestricted establishment of semi-official concerns and to have industrialists engage in self-initiated enterprises.

Government's Duties

The Government should try to remove friction between various Government officials in order to enable them to acquire knowledge and experience in the line of which they have charge. It should firmly establish a responsibility system, appointing and discharging officials in a justifiable manner.

It is pointed out the difficulty of enforcing an all-embracing cartel system in Japan would appear to lie in the important proportion of Japanese industry carried on in small factories, employing from five to 30 hands, and medium ones, employing from 30 to 200.

Factory Statistics

Factory statistics, compiled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, show that there were 112,000 factories in Japan in 1938, with a total of 3,215,000 employees and a production aggregating nearly 20,000 million yen. Of these, medium and small-sized factories accounted for 98.2 per cent. of the total; their combined employees 52.4 per cent. and the production 42.7 per cent. In the case of food-stuffs and miscellaneous industries, such as brushes, pencils, leather goods, etc., there are no large-scale factories.

It is these small concerns which are, at present, suffering considerably as the result of the Government's war-time policies. Men of foresight are urging that the most pressing problem confronting Japan, the expansion of her industrial productivity, necessitates the effective mobilization of such small factories. But such a plan appears to be beyond the purview of the Japan Economic Federation, which is particularly interested in the heavy and textile industries.—Reuter.

U.S.-Japan Trade Pact Sought

Senator A. Vandenberg Proposes a New American Agreement to Stabilize Far East Situation

Washington, June 10.

SENATOR Arthur Vandenberg, Republican presidential aspirant, last night proposed the negotiation of a new American trade pact with Japan "to stabilize the Far Eastern situation." Speaking over a nationwide radio system, Senator Vandenberg said that a "pacified Pacific" would be equivalent to "half our Navy in our scheme of defense."

In a dramatic presentation of his views on foreign policy, Senator Vandenberg abandoned his long-held isolationist attitude in favour fo "sympathetic non-belligerency" favouring the Allied Powers.

He said it would be essential, however, for the United States to "regularize" its relations with Japan.

Speech Significant

His speech was regarded as particularly significant here in view of increasing indications in Japanese and American circles that some basis for re-examination of Japanese-American relations is now under study both in Washington and Tokyo.

The Republican Senator's speech was regarded doubly significant here because it cleared the way for the Democratic Administration to undertake the study of a rapprochement with Japan without fear of attack from the Republican Party.

Possibilities

While Administration circles here have not yet publicly admitted that such a study is yet under way, the possibility of a Japanese-American rapprochement was not denied last week by the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles.

Influential sections of the American press also have joined in the movement for some agreement with Japan designed to remove the threat of a two-ocean attack on the United States in the event of a German victory in Europe.

Japanese Press Silent

While the Japanese press has remained silent on the rapprochement question thus far, it was recalled that the Japanese Premier, Admiral M. Yonai, hinted to the press last week that Japan was planning some important diplomatic move toward the United States.

Significance also was attached to other reports from Tokyo indicating that Japan, rather than preparing to take advantage of the Anglo-French position in Europe, is beginning to fear that an Italo-German victory in Europe would introduce a new group of more powerful and aggressive Powers into the Pacific.

Further indication that the Japanese Government has adopted a moderate policy—possibly designed to invite American participation in a pact to guarantee the "status quo" in the Pacific—was seen in the resignation last week of Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, adviser to the Japanese Cabinet.

An advocate of an opportunist policy in the Far East, Mr. Kuhara attacked the Japanese Cabinet for "weak kneed policies." He had favoured a declaration of war on China, the ousting of foreign troops from China and the imposition of a Japanese naval blockade along the entire coast of Asia east of Singapore.

Nanking Statement

Observers here also regarded the statement issued in Nanking on Saturday by Mr. Tang Leang-li, head of the Nanking International Publicity Board, as another indication that Japan is not prepared to support any immediate action which might further antagonize the United States in China.

Mr. Tang said that although China intends to open peaceful negotiations with the Powers concerned in an effort to obtain the return of foreign concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality, the Nanking Government does not contemplate any "direct action" in this matter at present.

In Washington, it was recalled, the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Welles, told the press last week that the United States would always be glad and anxious to improve its relations with any country, provided American policies toward other countries made this possible.

Some quarters interpreted Mr. Welles' statement as an indication that the United States would consider cooperation with Japan in the Pacific if Japan complied with the policy of the United States in recognizing the Chungking Government and by seeking an equitable peace settlement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Pacific Pact

The possibility that the United States might sponsor a Pacific pact guaranteeing Japan adequate access to raw materials in return for a Japanese evacuation of China also was discussed in some circles here. Admiral Harry Yarnell, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, it was recalled, recently advocated such a proposal to Japan.

Japan's delay in recognizing the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking, it was pointed out, might partially be the result of a growing realization in Tokyo that the price for Japanese-American co-operation in the Pacific probably would be a Japanese rapprochement with the Chungking Government.—United Press.

Japan Trade Favourable

Tokyo, June 10.

Japan's overseas trade during the first ten days of this month represented a favourable balance of Y.5,500,000, the Finance Ministry announced here today. Exports totalled Y.98,751,000 while imports amounted to Y.93,251,000, the announcement said.

Since the first of this year, the Ministry said, exports have amounted to Y.91,212,000 more than imports.—Domei.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, June 10.

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Mongol-Manchu Border Agreement

Boundaries Long Disputed Now Fixed

Moscow, June 10.

An agreement on the precise demarcation of the border between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo has been reached as a result of recent negotiations between K. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador, according to Tass Agency.—Reuter.

Tokyo Confirms Agreement

Tokyo, June 10.

The Japanese Foreign Office issued a communique today announcing that an agreement was reached yesterday between Japan and Russia on the "precise demarcation" of the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian frontier.

The agreement concerned the Nomonhan front where fighting occurred last year between Japanese and Russian forces.

The settlement was reached through "mutual recognition of the interests of both parties," the communique said.—United Press.

Announcement Amplified

Tokyo, June 10.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, amplified the official announcement in a meeting with newspapermen, outlining the history of the dispute which flared into large-scale warfare in May of last year on the desolate prairies of the region. He recalled that a truce was reached in September and that conferences followed at Chita and Harbin in order to reach a final settlement. When these failed, Mr. Suma said, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Togo began discussions on their own account "in a conciliatory and co-operative spirit." —Domei.

Hire Rates For Liners

Government's Arrangements For Chartering Steamers

The British Government's arrangements for hiring liners as well as tramp steamships have been completed and were announced in the House of Commons on April 30. For deep-sea liners the rate of hire is divided into two parts: A basic rate estimated to cover average running costs, and an allowance for depreciation and profit, states the "Daily Telegraph" of May 1.

The basic rate varies according to the class of liner. At the top of the scale, for passenger liners of 18 knots and over with white crews, the rate is 12s 10d a gross ton a month up to February 29 and 13s 7d thereafter. For passenger liners below 18 knots with white crews the rates are 11s 3d and 12s. For similar vessels with coloured crews the rates are 10s 2d and 10s 5d. At the bottom of the scale the rate for cargo liners is 7s 6d, with an addition from March 1 of 6d a ton with white crews and 3d otherwise.

Depreciation Allowance

The allowance for depreciation and profit will be 10 p.c. per annum on the first cost of the ship if built in 1922 or later, or 10 p.c. of the amount of its war risk insurance valuation immediately before the war if built before 1922. This is considered to allow for 5 p.c. depreciation and 5 p.c. return on the capital investment. Additional payments are to be made for refrigerated cargo space and for certain expenses which cannot be included in the general rates. War risk insurance will be borne by the Government.

Mr. Hudson, Minister for Shipping, formally announced in the House on April 30, the agreement on tramp shipping, which, as previously stated, is on the basis of 6s a deadweight ton a month for steam vessels of 8,000 tons and over from March 1 and 5s 7d for the period from the date of requisitioning to February 29.

Simultaneously with the Government terms for requisitioned liners came an announcement by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. to pay on May 4 the six months' dividend on its 6 p.c. "A" Preference shares to December 31, 1939. It was due on January 1, but was postponed because the rate of hire on the company's vessels requisitioned by the Government had not been determined.

New China Wants Full Equality

Nanking Propaganda Head Gives Views

Nanking, June 10.

China intends to establish between herself and all foreign Powers relations of equality and reciprocity based on true international justice, was the firm declaration made yesterday by Mr. Tang Leang-li, Director of the Bureau of International Propaganda of the National Government of China, in an interview.

Everyone should understand, Mr. Tang was reported by to have declared, that China cannot remain permanently under international dictatorship as she is at the present time.

There is no change in China's intention of abolishing extraterritoriality, no matter whether the Allies win or lose the war, Mr. Tang was reported as stating.—Domei.

Deaths of Old China Hands in Britain

London, June 10.

The death has occurred at Exmouth, Devonshire, of Mrs. Dorothy Mabel Irving, wife of Mr. Edward A. Irving, Hongkong Civil Service (retired).

The death is also announced of Mr. Francis Clark, M.D., Barrister-at-Law, formerly of Hongkong and Weihaiwei. He died on April 19 at Berkhamsted, Herts.—Reuter.

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Semaphore Services
Weather Forecasts
Pilots and Pilotage Board
Berthing Signals
Sections of Harbour
Names and Numbers of Coastal Steamers
Harbour Regulations
Harbour Notifications in Force
Quarantine Regulations
Call Flags

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Shanghai Harbour
Hongkong Harbour
Canton Harbour
Dairen Harbour
Shanghai House Flags
Typhoon Indicator

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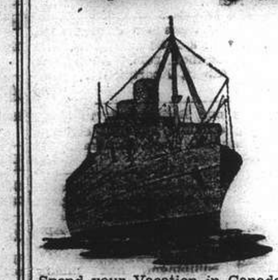

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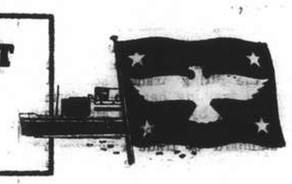

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ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 17	June 19 at 9 a.m.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Genoa	From Calcutta
Sumatra 29/4 2/7	Steel Mar. 26/5 13/6
From Trieste	**From Hongkong**
Fusijama 20/4 20/6	See "C P" below

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles	From Yokohama
Tatuta M 21/5 16/6	Tatuta M 8/6 16/6
P Coolidge 4/6 26/6	
Nitta M 8/6 13/7	**From Kobe**
From San Fco.	P Garfield 11/6 14/6
P Coolidge 8/6 26/6	Taiyo M 13/6 15/6
From New York	Kasima M 13/6 15/6
P Garfield 29/4 14/6	
B'ham City — 22/6	**From Nagasaki**
P Adams 31/5 16/7	N'saki M. 11/6 12/6
Bardaland — 20/7	
From Seattle	**From Keelung**
C'brook 15/5 12/6	Tyosa M — 17/6
Capillo 30/5 21/6	Sakito M — 18/6

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Hoten M 10/6 12/6	

Vessels Sailing

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AMERICA

KIMIKAWA M. NEW YORK, BOSTON, June 17. PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE via SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES.—For Freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road. Tel. 18650 and 16116. 17-6

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For London		For Manila	
Suwa M	14/6	P Garfield	15/6
For Bombay and Calcutta		Coldbrook	17/6
Tottori M	24/6	Capillo	25/6
Onoe M	26/6	Nitta M	14/7
For New York		**For Hongkong**	
P Garfield	15/6	Tatuta M	17/6
Kansai M	19/6	**For Kobe**	
B'ham City	24/6	Taiyo M	16/6
Bardaland	2/7	Kasima M	21/6
For San Francisco		Tatuta M	23/6
P Pierce	23/6	**For Nagasaki**	
Tatuta M	23/6	Shanghai M	11/6
Kamakura M	8/7	**For Dairen**	
Nitta M	26/7	Tsingtao M	11/6
		Hoten M	14/6
		Dairen M	16/6
		Tsingtao M	19/6

Vessels Discharging

SEROOSKERK. The H.E.A.L. ss. Seroos-kerk, from Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rottedam and Genoa arrived on June 8, and is discharging her cargo at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined at above Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy on Thursday, June 13, at 9 a.m. It is necessary to produce Bills of Lading also Shippers Invoice at the examination. Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., General Agents, Holland East-Asia Line, 133 Szechuen Road. (Tel. Nos. 16247 (4) Lines). 11-6

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Kiangting	Ningpo	Chin Dah
Santarem	Ningpo	P.N.&T.
Tseangyuan	Tsingtao	Showa S.
Mohlenhof	Ningpo	Carlowitz
Tjitjalengka	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Romolo	Liuho	V. Chieri
Bonho	Hsinkong	Dong Shing
Kiangnan	Hsupu	C.F.P.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Ohio	Hongkong	S.V.O.C.
Tawha	T'lungkong	Quen Kee
Whatung	T'senkong	Quen Kee
Odysseus	Calcutta	M.B.K.
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
U.S.S. Isabel	Cruise	—

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Pres. Cleveland	Am.	A.P.L.
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Myoken M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
U.S.S. Augusta	Am.	—
Jun M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Dona Nati	Am.	De La Rama
Lushan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Bordvik	Nor.	Mei Shun

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	K.S.D.W.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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THE PASSING SHOW PAGE

As its title denotes, this page deals with the latest information and theatre gossip. It is published every Monday and Thursday and will be found of great interest to all theatre lovers.

Australia's Tremendous War Effort Described

Progress Made in All Fields of Fighting Preparations, Prime Minister Reports

THE tremendous war effort being made by the Commonwealth of Australia, may be gauged by extracts from the address made in the Commonwealth's House of Representatives by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, on April 18, which appear below. In first turning to the Navy, Mr. Menzies said:

"Since December, there has been a steady expansion in navy personnel amounting to 1,000, and the number of ships in commission has been increased by twelve, including ships formerly under construction and merchant vessels chartered.

"Since the outbreak of hostilities no less than 138 merchant ships have been defensively armed in Australia—an increase of 41 since early December, 1939. To ensure the adequate training of gun crews, special gunnery training courses for officers and men have been established in Melbourne and Sydney. Training courses are also held for selected officers and ratings in anti-submarine work.

Traffic Safeguard

"Traffic around the coasts of Australia is safeguarded by ships of the Australian Station with the co-operation of the Royal Australian Air Force. The ships are continuously employed patrolling and carrying out exercsies calculated to maintain them in a high state of fighting efficiency.

"The transportation of the Australian Imperial Force overseas involves considerable work in fitting out, equipping and provisioning merchant ships, in making detailed arrangements for sailing from the different ports of embarkation and in arranging adequate escort protection while the convoy is en route overseas.

"The efficiency of the special coast-watching organization set up at the outbreak of hostilities is being increased continually. The Admiralty has requested the Naval Victualling Department to supply large quantities of victualling stores to His Majesty's ships and establishments of the Mediterranean, East Indies, China and South Africa stations. By the end of this year, some 55,000 tons (dead-weight) will have been supplied. Victualling stores are also supplied to the Australian Imperial Force for use abroad. The Admiralty has recently requested the Commonwealth Government to arrange for the building as rapidly as possible of anti-submarine vessels in Australia, and orders are about to be placed to the maximum of our capacity.

Anti-Magnetic Equipment

"Arrangements are well advanced for fitting ships with anti-magnetic mine equipment when this is considered necessary. Finally, there is the progressive improvement at various ports of naval defence measures, increased storage arrangements, and facilities for embarking fuel, fresh water and stores.

"By December, 1939, considerable progress had been made in connection with the initial war programme approved for the Army. This programme provided for protection of vulnerable points, the completion of coast defence preparation, intensified militia training, the introduction of universal training beginning in January, 1940, and the raising of the Sixth Division and auxiliary troops of the Australian Imperial Force. As the result of the recent comprehensive review of Australia's war effort by the War Cabinet, this programme has since been extended, mainly by the decisions to expand the Australian Imperial Force to a corps of two divisions and corps troops, and to raise one headquarter railway construction and maintenance group, three railway construction companies, one railway survey company, and two forestry companies. The garrison battalions enlisted from the Australian Imperial Force Reserve for guard duties in connection with vulnerable points now total 4,655 personnel. Coast defence batteries are in a constant state of readiness, the permanent troops being supplemented by Militia personnel called up on a voluntary basis for the duration of the war.

"The first month's period of camp training for the Militia was completed in December, 1939. The first series of three months' camp training period for approximately half the Militia has in many instances been completed, and the second series, which will terminate in July next, has begun. The present strength of the Militia, voluntarily enlisted, is 62,328 personnel, 13,720 having been transferred to the Militia Reserve. Further transfers to the Reserve are expected with the beginning of the second series of three months' camps, and at its conclusion. By June, 1940, it is anticipated that aproximately 75,000 voluntarily enlisted and national service personnel will have received periods of training ranging from three to four months. During the year 1940-41, militia training will revert to the pre-war period of twelve days' camp training, with twelve days' home training for officers and reduced periods for other ranks.

Extensive Training Programme

"The introduction of universal training under part IV. of the Defence Act in January, 1940, has resulted in 20,727 national service personnel being called up for training. They are being trained concurrently with the Militia for a period of eleven weeks' camp training. In addition, men who will have attained the age of either 20 or 21 years during the calendar year 1940, and have not been called up under Part IV. of the Defence Act, are being registered under Part XIV. of the act. Registrations to date number 47,003. Of these, 6,573 are serving under voluntary engagements with the Defence Forces. During 1940-41, the quota at present in training will carry out the same training as the Militia. The new quota, called up in 1940-41, will receive 58 days' camp training, at the conclusion of which they will be trained with Militia units for twelve days' camp training—a total of seventy days.

"The Sixth Division Advance Party and Headquarters Overseas Base sailed on December 15. These were followed in January of this year by the first detachment of the Sixth Division, which arrived safely in the Middle East, and is continuing its training there. Recruiting for the Seventh Division and Corps Troops will begin in May, 1940. The total strength of the corps, with first reinforcements, will approximate 50,000 personnel, and subsequent reinforcements will be provided for later. Training depots have been established, and as a beginning, the second, third and fourth reinforcements for the Sixth Division are in process of being raised. The forestry and railway construction companies will have a strength of 40 officers and 1,203 other ranks.

"The organization of the Australian Imperial Force on the basis of British war establishments involves the provision of several thousands of mechanical vehicles for the Australian Corps, including light tanks, artillery tractors, lorries and trucks of various types, and Bren gun and scout carriers. In addition to rifles, light automatics and machine guns, various types of field and medium artillery and anti-tank weapons will have to be provided from Australian and British sources. Considerable progress has been made with the conversion of artillery equipments to pneumatic tyres. The clothing of the Sixth Division and ancillary troops and reinforcements, the Militia, National service personnel and garrison battalions has been completed. Provision has been made for replacements, and the accumulation of reserve stocks at home and abroad. Owing to the large number of personnel undergoing military training, it has been found necessary to make special provision for hutted and hospital accommodation. All Australian Infantry Force personnel are now inoculated and X-rayed soon after enlistment, and the system of inoculation has been extended to the Militia Forces during the three months' camp training period. A canteen service has also been established for the welfare of the troops at home and abroad.

Air Force Enlarged

"Since December last much has been done towards the achievement of the Government's objective of completing the Air Force development programme by June of this year, approximately twelve months ahead of the date originally intended, and of recruiting and training air crews in accordance with the scale agreed upon as our contribution to the Empire Air Training Scheme. In order to achieve our programme, the War Cabinet decided yesterday to place further orders in the United States of America for 49 Lockheed Hudson reconnaissance bombers together with spare engines and a range of spare parts. That will bring the total of such machines to 149 and will have the dual purpose of further strengthening our home defence squadrons and of making available Avro Anson aircraft for training purposes in connection with the Empire Air Training Scheme.

"Many Lockheed Hudson aircraft have arrived in Australia and have been allotted to squadrons. The Air Board has expressed itself completely satisfied with the performance of the machines of this type which are already in service. The total of orders prior to the last order amounted to 100 Lockheed Hudsons, which are air-craft of modern design and high performance. At one stage the Government foresaw some difficulty in obtaining deliveries because of the neutrality embargo imposed by the United States of America, but anticipating a change of policy under the pressure of circumstances, it arranged to have direct representation in that country. The representative was there when the embargo was removed, and was able immediately to make arrangements for the shipping of the machines with the result that practically all of the 100 machines covering the original order are now either in active use in Australia or on their way to this country. The others will be entirely completed during the next few weeks.

Re-Organization Completed

"Australia's participation in the Empire scheme entails the building up of a vast training organization capable of fulfilling our commitments. This great expansion involves the solution of many serious problems of organization, personnel, supply, maintenance and works. In order to ensure the successful completion of the task, some measure of re-organization of the Air Force was considered necessary. The two principal changes decided upon were the reconstitution of the Air Board to enable it to deal more efficiently with the problems mentioned, and the formation of area commands. The main changes in the Air Board were the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Burnett as Chief of the Air Staff, the creation of an additional member for supply and production, and a redistribution of duties among members. As an additional measure of decentralization in order to allow the staff of Air Force Headquarters to concentrate upon matters of major policy, units of the service have been organized into four areas. The southern area consists of all units in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and southern Riverina, the central area of units of central New South Wales, the northern area will consist of units of northern New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Papua, and the western area all units in Western Australia. The medical organization of the Royal Australian Air Force has been so much expanded that it has been decided to separate it from Army control, while at the same time providing machinery for co-ordination between the Navy, Army and Air Force in relation to medical services.

"A recruiting organization comprising centres at the capital cities, and nine of the larger country towns has been established. Air crews for entry into training establishments for at least six months ahead of the programme have been selected and placed upon a waiting list, to be called up as additional schools are opened. Voluntary recruiting committees have been formed in each State and are conducting a campaign to ensure that the response continues to be satisfactory. It is worthy of note that whereas at the outbreak of war the total strength of the Royal Australian Air Force was approximately 3,500, it now numbers over 9,000.

Training Facilities Improved

"Due to the heavy demands of industry, and of the other Services, upon the fitting trades, schools of technical training have been formed at Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne, where recruits are being trained to the standard of trade efficiency required for entry to the engineering school.

"Since early in December of last year, the following new Air Force establishments have been formed, although some are not yet fully developed: Six recruiting centres, three recruiting depots, three schools of technical training, one engineering school, two elementary flying training schools, one armament school, one seaplane training flight and one equipment depot.

Under the Empire Air Training Scheme a large number of additional flying instructors will be required. The training of flying instructors was taken in hand some months ago, with the result that our immediate and future requirements are now assured. Instructors in specialist subjects also are being trained rapidly. Certain deficiencies of specialist instructors are being supplied by the Royal Air Force. Some of these experts have already arrived in Australia and have been absorbed by the training organization.

Elementary and service training establishments also have been working to capacity, and trained pilots are becoming available in sufficent numbers to meet the demands for new service and training units to be formed under the programme. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities for flying training offered by civil aviation companies, and of the services of skilled civil flying instructors in organizing the elementary flying training of pupil pilots. The claims of home defence units have not been neglected; the plan for the full development programme for home defence is well under way. Number ten squadron, the nucleus of which was overseas at the outbreak of war, has been brought up to its full establishment of men and equipment, and is now employed with similar squadrons of the Royal Air Force upon active service flying operations. As already announced, it has been decided to send one army co-operation squadron overseas for army co-operation duties with the Australian Imperial Force. A squadron is available now, and it is expected that this unit will be despatched in the near future.

"I have previously said that nearly all of the 100 Lockheed Hudson aircraft previously ordered from abroad have either reached Australia or are en route. The local production of Wirraways is proceeding satisfactorily. The re-armament of service squadrons with these types of aircraft, and the consequent conversion courses for the crews, are well under way. Light training type aircraft also are being delivered in adequate numbers to meet our present needs.

Safety of Shipping Assured

"Apart form the work upon training, which forms such a large part of our effort, mention should be made of the operational duties undertaken by the service squadrons. Patrols to ensure the safety of shipping in coastal waters, are regularly carried out in co-operation with the Navy. In order to assist in safeguarding the passage of the first convoy while in Australian waters, the Royal Australian Air Force patrolled areas totalling nearly 500,000 square miles.

Finally, I wish to tell honourable members something concerning the activities of the Department of Supply and Development. When Parliament adjourned in December, this department was adapting the normal processes of private industry to the new demands of war. The problem before it was very different from that which the old Department of Defence faced in 1914. Then, the problem was one of recruiting men, and sending them away with the barest essentials. The task we have undertaken now is to provide the full personnel and equipment of a modern mechanized army. Twenty-five years ago we were sending men away to help in munitions making in England. Today we are sending the munitions themselves, not only for our own troops, but also for the fighting services in Europe and in other parts of the Empire. Nevertheless, and although the actual production and supply to date have been on a scale which would have astounded our predecessors of 25 years ago, the work of the last six months has been chiefly preparatory for larger production still to come. It is not possible in these days to launch an enterprise in modern manufacture quickly.

As honourable members know, it is not uncommon for a period of two years or more to be used in active preparation before a single unit of output is produced. Modern armaments are highly complex products, demanding the finest degree of precision at all stages. Men and machines have to be trained and made. Elaborate foundations and structures need to be devised.

Government Plants Grow

"These processes have been the main preoccupation of the department concurrently with the actual production and securing of other supplies. The Government's own factories have been enlarged and extended, and some 25 annexes to private establishments have been or are being constructed and equipped. The chief purpose of these annexes is to produce munitions for our own defence in Australia, in the quantities that would be needed if war visited our own coasts, but already our output is such that we are using some of them for overseas purposes, more will be coming into production in the near future, and the whole system is very well advanced.

"Recently the Government established an Aircraft Production Commission to take care of the construction programme now before us. This programme is doubtless the most ambitious part of the whole of the supply plan, and it is doubtful if any country has attempted to do more in relation to its resources and experience.

"No small part of the problem of all of this war production is that of skilled craftsmen. As time goes on, this part of our problem will become more apparent. Our capacity to train men to cope with the technical aspects of munitions and aircraft will certainly determine our supply capacity. The training schemes now commencing are limited by the facilities available and procurable in a world all of which is demanding the same thing—as, for example, precision machine tools. Australian capacity to produce these things is being mobilized to the utmost.

"In all of these efforts the Government has had to pay regard to any disturbances to civil industry and employment, and to its supplies. The disturbances have been remarkably slight, considering the magnitude of the task. An example of this policy will be found in the labour "dilution" plans recently approved by the engineering unions, and, if I may say so, largely devised, discussed and carried through by my then colleague, the honourable member for Fawkner (Mr. Holt), to whom a tribute should be paid.

"The Government has had to select the work and the programmes on which concentration would be most effective. It has not launched out in every direction and dissipated energies and resources. It has applied a policy directed to achieve the most important and effective results."

Paris Prays for War Dead

Madame Weygand Collects For War Charities

Paris, June 10.

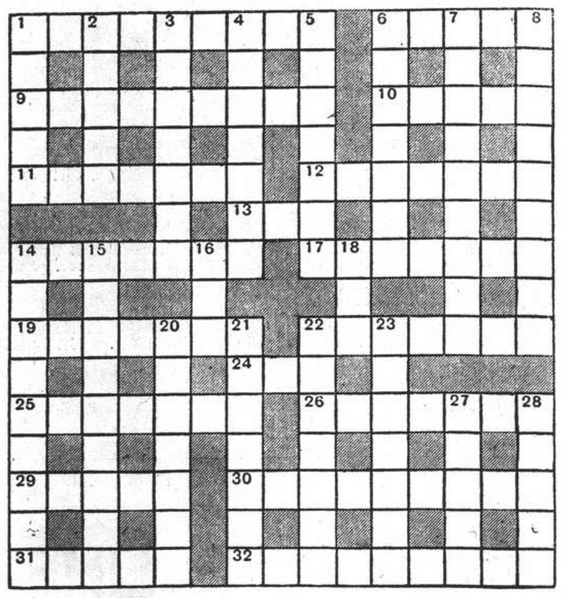
Funeral services were held yesterday at St. Eustache Church here in memory of French soldiers, sailors and nurses who have died for their country.

The Mass was organized by the French Red Cross and presided over by the Bishop of Orleans.

Among those present was Madame Maxime Weygand, wife of the Allied generalissimo. She took around a collection box to raise funds for various wartime welfare organizations. — United Press.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 213

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Tow-headed civic official (two words—4, 5)
6 He made his money East of Suez, probably (5)
9 Lonely state for those catching diseases (9)
10 Substantial enough to make images (5)
11 Tall nag becomes dashing (7)
12 One is not busy in it and it's certain to end (7)
13 Mixed in 12 across (3)
14 It's an education to go to it (7)
17 One's waggish friend may return when it is cracked (7)
19 Signaller's afternoon (two words—3, 4)
22 First half of this vessel sounds like its complement (7)
24 Part of the knee (3)
25 Are wide otherwise but tired (7)
26 Wholly a stupid, and finally fat (7)
29 When this occurs the dishonest clerk may be brought to book (5)
30 He has had his day — for this year (9)
31 This bird would be brave if one cut off its tail (5)
32 What to do to that letter that comes for the absent one (9)

DOWN

1 Early assembly that had an indefinite object apparently (5)
2 Arrangement in a plant or shell (5)
3 Care had made this party fun (7)
4 Seven letters in one (7)
5 Good-hearted in front, but all fired (7)
6 Home constructional work that may involve many branches (7)
7 Waterside plants (9)
8 No placid state of mind (two words—3, 6)
14 Off this bit of Scotland the sea is evidently in 8 down (two words—4, 5)
15 This Northerner seems to make a habit of landing himself by the sound of it (9)
16 Kind of stone (3)
18 It would hardly do to move 22 across (3)
20 How to alter a dry state (7)
21 Article on part of Kent from another country (7)
22 All dice can give this appendix to a letter (7)
23 One would rather one's face were this than one's coat, probably (7)
27 An early morning duty (5)
28 They prefer these to words in lawyers' offices (5)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 1, Locksman; 5, Pathos; 9. Blossoms; 10, Eclair; 11, Calamity; 12, Flagon; 14, Second hand; 18, Notability; 22, Pardon; 23, Playfair; 24, Reuben; 25, Ignominy; 26, Tunnel; 27, Steerage. **DOWN**: 1, Lubeck; 2, Coolly; 3, Sesame; 4, Admittedly; 6, Accolade; 7, Headgear; 8, Serenade; 13, North light; 15, Inspirit; 16, Star turn; 17, Obsolete; 19, Bygone; 20, Patina; 21, Groyne.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

YOUNG Chinese girl, for private office work, $30 per month. Apply after 6 p.m. 663 East Seward Road. -9945

WANTED secretary, capable typist and telephone operator. No refugees. Apply personally at Farren's Night Club, Office hours 8.30-4.30 13203

WANTED, English-speaking Chinese coolie supervisor. Must be able to secure coolies if needed. State wages expected to Box 5329, NCDN. 13205

ASSISTANT for private school. Good English and diction. Knowledge of shorthand preferable. State age, education, experience, salary. Box 5326, NCDN 13200

WANTED, reliable nurse. Must be well-recommended. Live in. Wages $60. Reply Box 5307, NCDN. 13178

CHINESE who understand Japanese and English and are experienced in the shipping and transportation business are wanted by Japanese transportation firm. Please apply to Tanaka Interpreter-Negotiator Service, Kung Yik Fong, 1151 North Szechuen Road. Telephone 46522. 13183

MEN between ages 20 to 35 who have not yet found their life's career, send description of past activities, Box 5203, NCDN. -9723

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman required, full or part time. Apply stating details of qualifications. Box 5288, NCDN. -9887

A nine months correspondence course in bookkeeping is more effective than several years of class tuition. Elementary and advanced courses. Easy payments in Shanghai dollars. Text books free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road, telephone 14967. Principal J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). -7758

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

FEMALE stenotypist (beginner) seeks position. Box 5316, NCDN. -9939

YOUNG European lady wishes to find job in doctor's/dentist's office as an assistant/secratary/receptionist. Box 5320, NCDN. -9944

RUSSIAN auto-mechanic and Diesel specialist, speaking English and Chinese, seeks position, any capacity. Box 5268, NCDN. -9839

GERMAN refugee lady desires position as nursery governess in American or British home. Has good command of English. She is dependable and intelligent and has excellent personality. Call Miss Cavender, 11199. 13089

Business Opportunities

ACTIVE partnership in cafe, bar, restaurant, Settlement or Concession, wanted. Box 5321, NCDN. -9946

FOREIGNER wishes invest $15,000 any kind of business, provided sound proposition, any nationality accepted. Box 5319, NCDN. -9943

BAR-RESTAURANT for sale. Going concern. Telephone 80764. -9865

WANTED by an export firm a Chinese partner with $5,000 initial capital. Replies to Box 5204, NCDN. -9728

WELL-ESTABLISHED British company in Tientsin is open to accept suitable agencies in that port. Highest references given and required. Address Box 4377, NCDN. 12599

Miscellaneous

YOUNG American lady, available September, desires supervise children for passage to Canada or USA. Address Box 5324, NCDN 13197

AMERICAN, French and British magazines you can read at moderate fees. Subscribe to our Magazine Circulating Library. Excellent service, clean magazines. Telephone 14640, First Shanghai Reading Circle, 131 Museum Road, Room 423. -9962

THE International Tennis Club has one court available to let $600 for the season. Location Bubbling Well and Hart Roads. For further particulars apply 1555 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 60121, between 11 to 12 noon only. -9929

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure, Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 13009

IF you are requiring British and American magazines or books (fiction), subscribe to The Home Magazine and Book Library, reasonable rates. Telephone 14189 or call 267 Kiangse Road, Room 12. 13064

REFRIGERATORS best repaired by foreign specialists. European Mechanical Works, 819 Avenue Foch, Telephone 76990. -9630

PIANO for hire, new. Apply Telephone 21544. -9597

Educational

LE FRANÇAIS enseigné par institutrice diplômée. Leçons particulierès/en groupe. Progrès garanti. Téléphoner 72928, 1-3 h. -9890

MISS Moalem's School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, kindergarten, primary grades, summer school commences July 1, 1940. -9955

GERARD Pincus, pianist, pedagogue, gives lessons (pupil's/teacher's home). 53 Chusan Road, Room 2. -8997

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults. A1 references, $25 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -8926

HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady, graduated Paris Conservatory, gives piano and French lessons at pupil's home. Best references. Post Office Box 4006. -9961

DOCTOR of physics, foreigner, prepares foreigners or Chinese in higher mathematics, physics, mechanics, electricity, up to London B.S. Box 5275, NCDN. -9847

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Dependable. Day/evening. Shorthand, typewriting, English. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 13007

Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that the delivery orders Nos. 00308 and 00318 covering serge, marked 四登子, given by Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd., dated April 30, bearing the name of Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, are declared null and void. Yuen Lee Cotton Hong. -9910

For Sale—Miscellaneous

MODERN air-conditioner (perfect), cools, dehumidifies, ventilates large room. Sale (bargain) US$410. For rent July, August, US$15 monthly. Box 5325, NCDN, or telephone 73953. 13199

NOISELESS typewriter, Underwood portable, absolutely brand-new. Cost US$80, now sacrifice US$35. Address Box 5328, NCDN -9963

BINOCULARS, Zeiss 6x enlargement, $300; Busch 8 x 30 brandnew, list-price $975, sacrifice $675. Autor, 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5, Telephone 71239. -9878

OLD prints one Dollar each to clear, including coloured aquatint etchings over 135 years old. Toyo Murakami, 270 Kiangse Road. -9930

WOOD Sculptures,—Man and woman in the nude by well-known European modeller. Antique Porcelain figures, vases, etc. 12 Rue du Consulat, Apt. 501, Telephone 87801. 13190

DENTIST'S equipment, and sundry instruments, for sale. Dr. Hammer, 17 Route Doumer, 76306. -9856

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. Buying, selling: furniture, carpets, refrigerators, etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route de Soeurs, House 3. -9921

LACE gloves, 65 cents; coloured huck towels, 83 cents; embroidered silk kimono, $25.50; pillow cases, $6 pair. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13127

SINGER sewing machines, brand-new and used, at reasonable prices, Room 138 Hamilton House. -9622

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -9457

SET of beautiful silver chandeliers, one five-armed, two three-armed to match. Excellent value. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Arts. -9749

CLEARANCE sale: Porcelain, crystalware, dinner and coffee sets, etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, Room 6. -9254

TABLE cloths, best pure linen, new/little used, all sizes. Bargain. Box 4465, NCDN. -9203

MINIATURES representing historical personalities, old oil-paintings, porcelain, figures, crystalware, dinner-sets. 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -9612

CUTLERY, silver and silver plated; dinner, coffee, tea and fruit sets, attractive crystalware, porcelain figures, etc., everything reflecting excellent European craftsmanship. Bargain prices. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. 12855

Motor Cars and Cycles

RESPONSIBLE party wishes to rent car for the summer season or longer during owner's absence at reasonable price. Please communicate Box 5313, NCDN. -9935

1937 Ford V8 Fordor sedan, excellent coach work and engine, five good tyres, US$675, telephone 15633, or Box 5287, NCDN. -9880

FOR SALE, used Austin car, good running order and condition. Address Box 5314, NCDN, or telephone 72527. -9936

FORD 1932 coupe 4-cylinder re-painted and in good running condition. Good tyres. $2,200. Telephone 50761. -9934

FORD V8, 1933 four-door sedan, engine in excellent condition, $4,500. Telephone 51060. -9934

GUARANTEED used cars. Ford 60 sedan four-door 1937 will do 16-18 miles per gallon; Ford 85 sedan four-door 1934 with super balloon tyres; Ford 85 coupe 1934 wonderful bargain; Austin 16/6 sedan four-door, 1932, tyres like new, US$175. All cars overhauled and guaranteed by Hartzenbusch Motors, Telephone 30103. 13182

FOR SALE, Ford 10 h.p. coach, completely overhauled, fully-guaranteed. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -9913

1932 American Austin, 2-door sedan, 30 miles per gallon, best condition, for sale, US$150. Telephone 93435, office hours. 1917

WANTED urgently, Renault Juve-4 or Citroen low type Berline, in good mechanical condition. State particulars, last price. No brokers. Box 5302, NCDN. 13169

1934 Standard sedan, four-door, 24 miles per gallon. Recently overhauled, US$250, or nearest offer. Telephone 13941. -9671

WANTED used four-seater, four-cylinder coach. Telephone 77289. -9751

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 12976

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MRS. Mac gives massage, General-medical and special face massage, at client's home. Latest method. Telephone 74645. -9937

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. -9528

360 RUE Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Soeurs. Massage. -9287

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails. 9 Central Arcade, upstairs, Corner Szechuen Road, entrance 93/94 from Ezra Road. Telephone 11984. -9693

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road. Room 231, Telephone 34200. -8280

Wanted to Purchase

PIANO wanted, willing to pay good price. Apply telephone 73606, Chang -9960

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing, suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, Mr. Corts. -9866

WANTED, set of lawn bowls, wood or composition. State price. Box 5274, NCDN. -9845

LEICA'S projector, rotating stage plate, extra long arm, stereo slide. Hektor, F1.9, 7.3 cm. lens. Box 5227, NCDN. -9768

Personal

LONELY lady (Vienna), middle-aged, best society, speaking English, French, desires friendship with cultivated, tall gentleman over 50. Box 5315, NCDN. -9938

Radios

SIX tube all-wave broadcasting radio having very good reception $225. 497 Weihaiwei Road. 5 Yang Terrace. Room 6. 13189

PHILCO 11-tube, all-wave, with gramophone attachment, fine reception and reproduction, $700, no offers. Telephone 75038. -9837

FOR radio repair, call International Radio Service, foreign workmanship, Telephone 75897, 9 Cardinal Mercier. -9770

AMERICA'S finest radio Scott, 15 tubes, all wave, automatic phonograph, very little used, US$100. Robinson Piano Co. -9634

PURCHASE all kinds of secondhand radios, also repairs. Modern Radio Service, 356 Avenue Foch, telephone 38147. -9719

RECORD Super models 1940: Six American tubes, American loudspeaker. US$12.50. Flawless reception of Europe guaranteed. Demonstration without obligation. Radio record, 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262. -9711

Wanted to Rent

WANTED by young gentleman, room and board, possibly with private bath, preferably in Concession. Write to Post Office Box 853. 13204

ONE or two roomed furnished apartment with all modern conveniences. French Concession or Settlement. Please state rent. Replies to Box 5322, NCDN. -9949

SMALL house wanted by Chinese. Keymoney offered. Furniture taken. Give address. Box 5312, NCDN. -9932

WANTED August 1 by responsible British couple, small house, good garden, residential area. Box 5304, NCDN. -9919

COUPLE desire small flat/house. Willing take over furniture. Reasonable price. Also share house. Quiet habits. Box 5270, NCDN. -9841

WANTED by responsible party house/apartment. Willing take over furniture and pay key-money, Telephone 73499. -9767

WANTED two/three-roomed apartment, Concession, quiet, south. Willing take furniture over or pay key-money. Telephone 75652 or Post Office Box 4077. -9585

WANTED, furnished/unfurnished apartment. Will buy complete furniture, motor-car, etc. 54 Denis Apartment, 778 Bubbling Well, Mr. Corot, telephone 34304. -9859

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -9567

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT cook-boy seeks position. Honest, reliable and very quick. 18 years' service in English family. Address Box 5323, NCDN. -9952

WHO can recommend clean, reliable wash-amah? Telephone 74638. 13178

WANTED, good cook-boy for small family, northerner preferred. Please telephone 51515. -9716

72782. General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -9142

Rooms Without Board

TO LET, well-furnished room, hot, cold water every day. Garden. Reasonable rental. Apply 415 Cardinal Mercier, telephone 70853. -9724

LARGE, well-furnished, south room, big verandah, all conveniences, Route Grouchy, private house, not lane, telephone 76881. -9961

TO LET, one large room without furniture in detached house, on ground floor, for a single person. Also good for office. Telephone 75362. -9953

IN private family, room to let, all modern conveniences. 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 203 13202

LARGE room for single person, 5th floor apartment. Avenue Joffre, telephone 77428 -9954

US$10. Furnished room in modern apartment, central location French Concession, in private family. Bachelor only Breakfast optional. Box 5318, NCDN. -9942

TRANSIENTS. Superior accommodation for foreign business person. Reference required. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. Telephone 13750. 13187

Rooms with Board

TO LET, in private house, two adjoining rooms, south-facing, with private bath and full board, suitable for married couple, etc. Vicinity Picardie Apartments, good connections bus and tram. Address Box 5317, NCDN. -9940

SOUTH room, smartly furnished, with full board, to let per June 15. Villa Victor, 2032 Avenue Joffre. -9905

Holiday Resorts

TSINGTAO, for the season, two rooms with use of kitchen. Mrs. Eckert, 33 Fu Shang Road, Eckert, 9 Bubbling Well Road. -9956

TSINGTAO Villa "Augusta", most beautiful and modernly furnished, (Iltis-Huk) open for reservation. Address Post Office Box 270, Tsingtao. 13201

SHANHAIKWAN. To let, nicely furnished detached bungalows on the beach. 3/5 bedrooms. Apply to Credit Foncier, Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road. 12679

VILLA, in Tsingtao, per season. Five rooms, kitchen, bathroom, verandah, garden. Apply to Box 5142, NCDN. -9609

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET two rooms, suitable for office or workshop, centre Avenue Joffre, with telephone. New Central Trading Co., 2 Peking Road, Room 111 -9947

FOR RENT, large office room with telephone. 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 2. -9927

Animals

FIVE police puppies, six weeks, pure-bred, pedigreed on father's side. Police bitch, 11½ months. Blue Cross Dog Hospital. Telephone 21193. -9932

Furnished Apartments

TWO-ROOMED furnished apartment in business district to let from June 15, for 3 months Telephone 41332. -9956

TO LET apartments, houses, flats, rooms, furnished unfurnished. Apply to 281 Route Vallon. -9708

Unfurnished Apartments

THREE and four-roomed apartments in Settlement and Concession, for immediate occupation. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. -9903

158 Route Destelan, House 8. Two-roomed flat, bath, kitchen. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -9681

158 Route Destelan, House 1, four-roomed flat, bath, kitchen. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -9681

FIRST-class apartment, four rooms, available about July 6. Not for agents. No key-money. State nationality. Box 5299, NCDN. -9910

BEST location Concession, 2-roomed flat, kitchen, bathroom. Rent from $145 up. No keymoney. New Central Trading Co., 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -9908

Unfurnished Houses

TO LET on three-year leases, six small houses in Broadway, Hongkew. Four rooms, flush toilet. Rent $95 per month, plus electrical and plumbing installation charges. Apply 262/4 Hamilton House, telephone 15633. -9626

TO LET, on three-year leases, in Broadway, Hongkew, six big new houses, containing eight large rooms, one bathroom and two flush toilets. Rent $220 per month, plus electrical and plumbing installation charges. Apply 262/4 Hamilton House, telephone 15633. -9626

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SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC
Dir. Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
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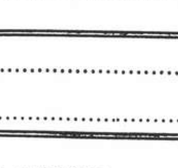
Harsh LAXATIVES form a habit! "WAKAMOTO" regulates the bowels in a natural way with lasting results.



THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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